

CHINA



MAIL

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AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALLEN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GORON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAKE & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAD & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELO & Co. SINGAPORE, CAMPBELL & Co. AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KREWICE.
E. R. BRILLIUS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SARSON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 3 per cent. " "
H. H. NELSON, Manager.
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1843.)
RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £200,000.
HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOULON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.
E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.
BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.
Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £465,250.
RESERVE FUND, £20,000.
HEAD OFFICE—39A, TREDEGAR STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.
R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.
Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
WE have authorised Mr JOHN MACGREGOR to SIGN our Firm.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, November 1, 1879. del

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMMEY, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND
COMMISSION AGENT.
All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.
G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr C. BRAUN in our Firm, CEASED on the 23rd September A.C.
Mr C. STIEBEL is authorized to SIGN our Firm.
REISS & Co.,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.
Hongkong, October 3, 1879. j3

NOTICE.

FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, DE EASTLACK will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.
Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1879. See 80

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
J. P. HENNESSY, C.M.G.
ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
SIGNOR CAGLI has the honour to announce that he will give a
GRAND OPENING CONCERT,
As an Introduction to the OPERA SEASON,
THIS EVENING,
Saturday, Nov. 15th.

TUESDAY EVENING,

the 18th INSTANT,
FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THE GRAND OPERA
"Il Trovatore,"
WITH CHORUS.
See Programme.
Prices of Admission:
Dress Circle,\$3.
Family Tickets to admit three,\$7.
Stalls,\$2.
Back Seats,\$1.
Doors Open at 8.30; Performance to commence at 9 p.m.
Tickets may be obtained from Messrs KELLY and WALSH's, where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen.
Hongkong, November 15, 1879. n16

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE First CONCERT of the SEASON will be given in ST. ANDREW'S HALL on MONDAY, the 24th INSTANT, at 9 p.m., in aid of the Fund for the RELIEF of the WIDOWS and CHILDREN of the BRITISH SOLDIERS who fell in the Zulu War. Tickets may be obtained from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. on and after Monday, the 17th Inst.
W. WHEELER, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, November 10, 1879. n24

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—
THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES of GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.
Hongkong, March 5, 1879. del

Intimations.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR HOME FOLKS.

Just Published,
BY THE TIEN-SHUI CHAI, Photo-lithographed facsimiles of Chinese Picture Books, all prettily bound in Silk Covers in native style, with brief translations in English.
Silk, Illustrated,Price, \$0.60.
Agriculture, Illustrated,0.60.
Imperial Precepts, Illustrated,1.00.
Hung Sueh, Sketches by the Father of the Present Minister to Russia,0.50.
Panorama of Peking and Celebrations of the Emperor Kang-hi's Birthday,1.00.
KELLY & WALSH, The Bund.
Shanghai, 30th Oct., 1879. n19

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

W. B. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an Extensive MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.
THE DIMENSIONS of the Dock are:—460 Feet on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft. Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, October 4, 1879. 40c80

Intimations.

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS of SPECIE, Mexican Dollars current in this Colony, weighing 7.17, in exchange for BILLS, drawn at 10 days' sight, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, will be RECEIVED by the TREASURER until 12 Noon, MONDAY, the 17th INSTANT. The Tenders to state the Total Amount required, and the Amount for which each Bill should be drawn; but no Bills will be issued for sums below £1,000. The Tenders to be in duplicate, in Sealed Covers, addressed to "The Treasurer," and endorsed "Tenders for Treasury Bills." The right to accept, or reject, any or all the Tenders is reserved.
J. MUSKETT, Captain, Treasurer.
Treasury Office, Commissariat Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 13th Nov., 1879. n16

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

MR. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce that he carries on from this Date the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The House is now being THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED. Mr SHUSTER hopes by strict attention to Business, and by supplying the Best of Liquors, to merit a share of Public Patronage. The house has AMPLE ACCOMMODATION for BOARDERS, who will meet with every comfort. The Table will be of the Best and the Charges strictly Moderate. The Proprietor will be at all times ready to supply PIC-NIC PARTIES and to provide DINNERS for PARTIES of Six and upwards on very REASONABLE TERMS.

THE BOWLING ALLEYS ARE TO BE RE-LAID.

English and American BILLIARD TABLES.
TIPPIN AT ONE; DINNER AT SEVEN.

WINE AND SPIRITS

OF THE BEST QUALITY.
ORIENTAL HOTEL,
J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.
Hongkong, November 5, 1879. n1

G. FALCONER & Co.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
46, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, October 20, 1879. n20

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st December.
Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.
IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th INSTANT.
POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.
By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the SAILOR'S HOME, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
The Steamship "KWANGTUNG," Captain ARBUTT, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 18th INSTANT, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 14, 1879. n18

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Ship "EMERALD ISLE," STAPLES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about 20th December.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

Shipping.

Shire-Line of Steamers.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.
The Steamship "MERIONETHSHIRE," RICKARD, Commander, expected here on or about the 18th inst., will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, November 14, 1879.

Shire-Line of Steamers.

FOR LONDON VIA SAIGON.
The Steamship "RADNORSHIRE," DAVIES, Commander, expected here on or about the 17th INSTANT, has room for about 500 tons Tea. She will call at Saigon for a part Cargo.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, November 10, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Company's Steamship "STANTON," Capt. J. KIRKPATRICK, will be despatched on or about the 20th INSTANT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, November 4, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)
The Company's Steamship "PATROCLUS," Captain W. WHITE, will be despatched on or about the 21st INSTANT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, November 12, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Company's Steamship "ACHILLES," Capt. C. ANDERSON, will be despatched on or about the 1st Proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, November 12, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 Danish Bark "FLENSBURG," JACOBSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, November 10, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "QUEEN OF INDIA," O'RY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, November 6, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA ILOILO.

The A 1 American Bark "MIRIAM," Capt. PARKER, will load here for the above Ports, and will be despatched on or about 15th INSTANT.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "EMERALD ISLE," STAPLES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about 1st December.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "CITY OF BOSTON," CROSBY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about 20th December.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR HAMBURG.
The A 1 German Brig "ALIDA," Captain BIER, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The A 1 German Bark "MAGELLAN," STERNBERG, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "CLARE BABUYAN," POLSON, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR ILOILO.

The A 1 American Bark "MIRIAM," PARKER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about 15th INSTANT.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Bark "GLAMORGANSHIRE," ANGEAR, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, September 25, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The A 1 German Bark "HANS," Le Mouze, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, September 25, 1879.

Notices to Consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. AMAZONE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Indus, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before Noon To-day, the 14th INST., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 21st INST. at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, November 14, 1879. n21

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Glenafalloch having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. To-day.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 18th INSTANT will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, November 11, 1879. n18

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "NIGATA MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Wednesday, the 12th INSTANT, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
MITSU HISHI MALL S. S. Co., 6, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, November 10, 1879.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,

BEG to announce the ARRIVAL of the following FIRST-CLASS
S T O R E S, &c.
Ex "OCEANIC,"
"LORD OF THE ISLES,"
And Other Late Arrivals.

Finest California BUTTER in Rolls.
Good-Cooking BUTTER in Kegs.
Pine Apple CHEESE.
Limburg CHEESE.
Sap Sage CHEESE.
Prime Giltroy CHEESE.
Fine Eastern HAMS.
Fine Eastern BACON.
Prime Smoked SALMON.
Smoked HERRINGS.
Boston MACKEREL.
SALMON BELLIES.
Family PIG PORK and BEEF in Kegs.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Boneless and Good Dry CODFISH.
SAUERKRAUT in Kegs.
Finest CAVIARE and SARDELLIES.

Fresh APPLES.
"No Plus Ultra" APPLE RINGS.
HICKORY NUTS.
PECAN NUTS.
BRAZIL NUTS.
PEANUTS.
COMB HONEY in Frames.
Pure Orange BLOSSOM HONEY.
Brougham's TURKEY & TONGUE.
Do. LUNCHEON TONGUE.
Do. Compressed HAM.
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed HAM.
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Corned BEEF.
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed TONGUE.
Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. tins.
Boneless Spiced PIG'S FEET.
Assorted Devilled MEATS.
Baked PORK and BEANS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER CAKES.
CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s SODA BISCUITS.
CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s OYST-TER CRACKERS.
WAFER BISCUITS per Pound.
OATMEAL in Casks.
Fresh CORNMEAL.
Cracked WHEAT.
BUCK WHEAT.
RYE FLOUR.
HOMINY.

CUTTING'S Assorted JELLIES in Glass Pots.
CUTTING'S Assorted DESSERT FRUITS.
Do. QUEEN'S OLIVES.
Do. PICKLED LIMES.
Do. STUFFED PEPPERS.
Do. ASPARAGUS.
Do. Ass't. CORNED VEGETABLES.
Do. Assorted PICKLES.
Do. Assorted SAUCES.

White BEANS.
Split PEAS.
Mess' PORK and BEEF.
Borden's Condensed MILK (very fresh).
&c., &c., &c.

CROUSE & BLACKWELL'S
HOUSEHOLD STORES.

MULSOW'S
Assorted German SAUSAGES.
Do. Do. VEGETABLES.
Long ASPARAGUS (very fine).

PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S
SARDINES. Assorted PATES.

JOHN MOIR & Sons'
Celebrated Family STORES.
Game PIE'S, Veal and Ham PIE'S.
Truffed SAUSAGES.
Cambridge SAUSAGES.
Bologna SAUSAGES.
Pork SAUSAGES, SAVELOYS.
SALMON OULETS (in Indian Sauce).
HADDUCK ROES, Fried SOLES.
Kipped HERRINGS, BLOATERS.
HERRINGS a LA SARDINE.
OATMEAL, &c., &c.

Incidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, December 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Choice No. 3 Meisig CIGARETTES.
Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARETTES.

REVOLVERS & RIFLES.

Breech loading Central Fire FOWLING PIECES.

Electro-Plated "British Bull Dog" REVOLVERS.

SMITH and WESSON'S REVOLVERS.
COLE'S DEBINGER PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS.

CARTRIDGES, &c., &c.

Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

BASS' ALE, bottled by CAMERON AND SAUNDERS.
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by E. & J. BURKE, in Casks of 4 doz. and 8 doz. Quarts.
Apply to
ED. CHASTEL,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, November 10, 1879. no17

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.
WE ANNOUNCED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.
At the "China Mail" Office.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.
DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX: Quarts.....\$17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints.....\$18 " of 2 doz.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21f680

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I, and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878

WASHING BOOKS.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUKZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON; VIA BOMBAY.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship KASHGAR, Captain E. J. BAKER, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 22nd November, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, November 10, 1879. no22

Incidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, December 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd December. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN Passage Tickets.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight on Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, October 24, 1879. do8

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each. Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

TO BE LET.

GROUND FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 3, MARINE LOT No. 65, Praya, Waichai, formerly known as the "BLUE HOUSES," with possession on 1st December.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, November 13, 1879. del

"ROSE VILLAS"—EAST.

SIX ROOMS, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON Roads. GAS, WATER, FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLE and TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GODOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10. Possession from 1st December next.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES Situated in PERL STREET, Nos. 13A and 13B, with GAS and WATER laid on.

For further Particulars and Conditions, apply to the Undersigned here.

YEUNG MAW,
No. 33, Gage Street.
Hongkong, October 31, 1879. del

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in GODOWNS IN PEDDER'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

INSURANCE.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2ju80

SWISS LLOYD

TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3ju80

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 206,370

TOTAL CAPITAL AND AGGREGATION, 25th April, 1879.....Tls. 856,370

Directors.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | Wm. MEYER, Esq.
C. LUCAS, Esq. | S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq., Agent,
8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 1/2 per cent on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the Undersigning Business will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 1oc80

Intimations.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 per cent allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, September 4, 1867.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tsz Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM, Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE a week as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS OF China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PEKING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS, by Wm. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNY, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co. HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PRICES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and Criminal TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

Volume Eighth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 1.—Vol. VIII.

CONTAINS—

Translations from the Lu-li, or General Code of Laws.

New Cantonese Words.

Translations of Chinese School-books, The Ballads of the Sh-king.

Notations at Canton.

Korean Pronunciation of Chinese.

The Critical Discussions of Wang Ch'ung.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

Worship of the Emperor's Tablet.

Snake Bites.

A Terve-cotta Vase with supposed Chinese Inscription discovered by Dr. Schlegemann, at Hissarik (with illustrations).

Opium Consumption in China.

Official Unsur.

Haraldic and other Designations.

Coin of the Ming.

A Porcelain "Coke" (with woodcut).

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

Hongkong, September 24, 1879.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

To-day's Advertisements.

GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THIS CITY & VICINITY.
GREAT BANKRUPT
SALE OF DRAPERY.

OWING to the great depression in Scotland caused by the failure of the Glasgow Bank, the well-known firm of Messrs DUNCAN, MACDONALD, and STEWART, of Glasgow and Manchester, being bankrupt, Messrs McDermott, Cass & Co., Official Assignees, are now disposing of by Private Sale a large portion of the STOCK belonging to the late firm, consisting of—

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD AND NARROW CLOTHS,
ENGLISH MELTONS, BEAVERS.
Scotch Tweeds and Cheviots, French Cloths, Cashmeres, &c.
THERE WILL ALSO BE OFFERED A LARGE STOCK OF
ENGLISH PRINTS, CALICOES, WELSH FLANNEL, LADIES' KID BOOTS AND SLIPPERS,
To which the Subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the Public, at the following

LOW PRICES, viz.—
1,570 Bales of ENGLISH PRINTS, which will be offered from..... 6 cents per yard.
1,990 Bales of ENGLISH CALICOES, which will be offered from..... 6 cents per yard.
850 Bales of WELSH FLANNEL, which will be offered from..... 15 cents per yard.
400 Trunks of BEST KID SLIPPERS..... \$2.00 per pair.
400 Trunks of BEST KID SLIPPERS..... 50 cents per pair.
160,000 Yards ENGLISH TICKING..... 10 cents per yard.
1,020 Bales REGATTA SHIRTING..... 10 cents per yard.
N.B.—The Subscribers would also call attention to the large lot of FRENCH and PAISLEY SHAWLS of the LATEST DESIGNS and FINEST QUALITIES, which will be offered at a Great Sacrifice; also a large lot of FRENCH and ITALIAN SILKS; also, IRISH POPLIN DRESS PATTERNS, manufactured by the celebrated FRIM BROTHERS, of Dublin.
800,000 REMNANTS of ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS, in BLACK, BROWN, BLUE, and OTHER COLOURS.
Meltons, Beavers, Tweeds, Cheviots, Cashmeres, &c., which will be sold in lots to suit Private Families, at considerably

BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

N.B.—The Assignees have engaged the services of Twenty Salesmen, who will offer for inspection and sale portions of the above Goods and from the low prices at which they will be offered, they feel confident of a speedy clearance. ONE PRICE charged, from which NO ABATEMENT will be made.

ADDRESS 44, QUEEN'S ROAD,

Opposite Messrs. Birley and Co.'s.

BUCHANAN PEARSON & CO.,

Agents.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"DIAMANTE,"
Capt. THEBAUD, shortly due,
will have immediate despatch
for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November 15, 1879.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Capt. TALBOT, will be de-
spatched for the above Port
on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November 15, 1879. nol7

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public
Auction, on
TUESDAY,

the 18th November, at Noon, at his
Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—
An Invoice of English made STATIONERY, comprising: Footscep and
Notepaper, Envelopes of assorted sizes,
&c., &c.

1 case 320 bottles Magenta Dye.
1 case Magenta Dye in tins.
1 case Blue Dye in tins.

An Invoice of Fancy Mounted Glass
Trays, Jewel Stands, Scent Bottles, Toilet
Sets, Jewel Caskets, Ink Stands, Flower
Stands, Vases, &c., &c.

1 case 30 pieces Union Flannel.
All Wool Fancy Flannel Striped and
Checked, Black and Blue Serge, Tweeds,
Buckskins, Meltons, Cloth, Woollen
Mits, Woollen Scarves, &c., &c.

1 bale Pump Leather.
1 bale Leather Belting, assorted sizes.
3 sheets India Rubber, 1/16 inch.
1 sheet do. 7/8 inch.

8 cases French Butter, in 1-lb. Tins.
2 cases American do., in 2-lb. Tins.
Morton's Stores, Hams, Loaf Sugar,
Preserves.

150 pairs 7-lb Green Blankets.
20 drums Hubbuck's Turpentine.
Hubbuck's White Zinc and White
Lead.

100 doz. White Turkish Towels.
Hubbuck's Towels, Gilt Buttons,
Windsor Soap, Candles, Brandy, Whis-
ky, &c.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.
TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1879. nol1

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

HAZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J.
Wm. Millican.—Vogel & Co.

PAUL MARIE, French barque, Capt. F.
Gaillard.—Carlowitz & Co.

ORRHOY, German barque, Captain S. S.
Schmidt.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

BERNEZEE, British barkentine, Captain
J. Milne.—Melchers & Co.

PALMA, German barque, Capt. Bing.—
Melchers & Co.

ZEPHYR, British barque, Captain John
Cornford.—Abdoolally Ibrahim & Co.

NOTICE.

MR HEINRICH EBELL retired from
our firm on the 22nd August last,
and his interest and responsibility
therein ceased from that date.

HERTON, EBELL & CO.
Hohow, November 15th, 1879.

OUR Business will in future be carried
on under the firm or style of HER-
TON & Co. Mr LOUIS JEIDELL is
authorized to sign the firm's name.

HERTON, EBELL & CO.
Hohow, Pakhol and Halphong,
November 15th, 1879.

NOW READY.

YEN-SHUI: OF THE RUDIMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Pp. 35.
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures,
By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than the evening before the
departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14, Three Brothers, British barque,
867, Khacke, Quinhon Nov. 4, Salt.—E.
Tye Hong.

Nov. 15, Chinkiang, British steamer, 799,
S. M. Orr, Shanghai Nov. 11, and Swa-
tow 14, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Nov. 15, Conquest, British steamer, 318,
E. Kiphok, Haiphong Nov. 4, Pakhol 11,
and Hohow 13, General.—E. SHUN.

Nov. 15, Vesta, Dutch barque, 417, C. C.
Ruige, Newchwang and Chefoo Nov. 6,
Beans and Vermicelli.—SIEMSEN & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15, Ava, for Marseilles, &c.

15, Tanais, for Yokohama.

15, Chinkiang, for Canton.

15, Niigata Maru, for Yokohama, &c.

15, Venice, for Singapore, Penang, and
Calcutta.

15, Suez, for Singapore, Penang, and
Calcutta.

15, Bendat, for London, &c.

15, Emu, for Amoy and Manila.

15, Amoy, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Yotung, for Swatow.
Hans, for Hamburg.
Kiangchow, for Hohow.
Ella Beatrice, for Iloilo.
Alva, for Bombay.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Conquest, from Haiphong, &c., Capt.
Cantlin, and 78 Chinese.

Per Chinkiang, from Shanghai via Swa-
tow, 4 Europeans deck, and 130 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Ava, for Saigon; Mr Nicolas Jean,
and 16 Chinese; for Singapore, Lieut. J.
Thompson; for Madras, Mr F. Cave
Thomas; for Marseilles, Mr and Mrs
Schonfeld, Messrs H. Playfair, Dantromer,
Villomer, and Sotomoyor.—From Shang-
hai: for Marseilles, Mrs John Nevius,
Messrs Clement-Lucas, J. Richards, John
Gettens, H. Herzberg, E. Voigt, G. Buhle,
A. S. Little, W. B. Chalmers, W. G.
Markham, G. C. Wilson, O. R. Barnes, and
Capt. D. Stehr.—From Yokohama: for
Saigon, Messrs Vassier, Lovassier, and
Hemart; for Suez, Mr Bolmida; for Mar-
seilles, Messrs zaikowski, and Faengler.

Per Tanais, for Yokohama: from Mar-
seilles, Messrs Broeschen, Oppert, Yatsko,
Collins and son, Woodisord, Doderlein,
Kataura, and Schaaf; from Batavia, Mr de
Montandui; from Saigon, Messrs Cautellier
and Stephant and 7 companions.

Per Niigata Maru, for Yokohama, &c.,
Mr Skipworth, 9 Chinese, and 2 Japanese.

Per Venice, for Singapore, &c., Mr
Dundas and Japanese servant, and 300
Chinese.

Per Emu, for Amoy, 58 Chinese, and 5
Seamen.

TO DEPART.

Per Amazone, for Shanghai: from Hong-
kong, Mr G. Fortier; from Marseilles, Mrs
Taylor, Mrs Dyer, Mrs Haas, Messrs Walsh
and Skipworth, &c. Juen Zuetzen, Lui
Yang Fu, and Za Len Lean; from Port
Said, Mr Statupolo.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque Three Brothers re-
ports: Leaving Quinhon had fresh gale
from Northward with thick cloudy weather,
on the 9th and 10th inst. blowing very
hard from N.W., afterwards strong mon-
soon to port. In Quinhon: German barque
Tel-lee, and Siamese barque Taiwatt.

The British steamer Chinkiang reports:
Left Shanghai at 8 a.m. on the 11th inst.,
had light monsoon to Chapel Island, thence
to Swatow calms. Arrived at Swatow at 7
a.m. on the 14th, and left at 5 a.m. same
day. Arrived in Hongkong at 9 a.m. on
the 15th, had fresh monsoon and high sea.

The British steamer Conquest reports:
Left Haiphong on the 4th inst., and had
strong N.N.E. and N.E. winds and heavy
sea to port. Vessels left in port, S. S.
Haehin and barque Marquis of Argyll.

Left Pakhol on the 11th, and had fine weather
with light N.E. winds throughout. Left
Hohow on the 13th, first part of the
passage strong N.E. wind and high sea, ship
laboring very heavily, latter part wind and
sea moderating, fine weather throughout.

Passed S. S. Hainan going into Pakhol.
The Dutch barque Vesta reports: On
the 6th inst. spoke the Argentine Reimers
from Japan bound to Whampoa.

CARGO.

Per S. S. Ava, sailed 15th November:—
For Continent, 811 bales silk, 327 bales
Waste Silk, 110 bales Cocoons, 8 cases
Silks, 461 cases Silk-worms Eggs, and 218
pkgs. Sundries.—For London, 1,062 bales
Silk, 19 bales Waste Silk, 6 cases Silks,
2,393 pkgs. and 3,245 half chests Tea, 100
flasks Quicksilver, and 325 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For HONGKONG and PAKHOL.—
Per Kiangchow, at 9 a.m., on Sunday,
the 16th inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW.—
Per Kwangtung, at 5 p.m., on Monday,
the 17th inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per Rajanathianwar, at 5 p.m., on
Monday, the 17th inst.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—
The British Contract Packet Kashgar
will be despatched on SATURDAY,
the 22nd inst., with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe via Brindisi or Southampton;
to the Straits Settlements, Batavia,
Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt,
Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa,
nor for Mauritius.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet Tjemnah will
be despatched on SATURDAY,
the 29th inst., with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon,
India (via Madras), Australia, New
Zealand, Tasmannia, Fiji, Aden, Sey-
chelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez,
and Alexandria. This is the best
opportunity for forwarding Cor-
respondence to E. Africa, the Cape,
St. Helena, and Ascension.

The usual hours will be observed in closing
the Mails, &c.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE CONTRACT MAILS.
The following hours are observed in closing
Mails, &c., by both the British and
French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—
5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—
7 a.m.—Post Office opens.
10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.
Posting of all printed matter and
patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted
on board the packet with Late Fee of
18 cents until time of departure.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon. Morning Ser-
vice 11, Evening 5.45. Holy Communion
on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the second and fourth Sunday in the
month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service
in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with
communion on first Sunday of every month,
Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every
Sunday. Wednesday and Friday, at 11
a.m. All seats free. Morning Prayer and
Communion on the First Sunday in each
month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Grandy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen.
(All Services in Chinese.) Morning
Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and
Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERKIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—
In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—Esmeralda leaves for Manila.

Tenders Close.

Noon.—Tenders for Treasury Bills re-
ceived by the Treasurer.

Meetings.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, November 18:—
Daylight.—Kwangtung leaves for Coast
Port.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr G.
R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms.
Goods per Glenfalloch undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

9 p.m.—Operatic Performance.
FRIDAY, November 21:—
Goods per Amazone undelivered after
Noon, subject to rent and landing
charges.

SATURDAY, November 22:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Port
of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, November 24:—
9 p.m.—Choral Society in St. Andrew's
Hall.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

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continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 8.15 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1879.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next ENGLISH MAIL may be expected
here to-morrow by the P. & O. steamer
Thibet, which left Singapore on Sunday
at 5 p.m.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be expected
here on or about the 22nd inst., by the
O. & O. steamer, Belgic, which left San
Francisco on the 25th ult.

The Legislative Council announced in our
last night's paper for Monday next is post-
poned.

The next Criminal Sessions will be opened
on Tuesday, the 18th; the only serious
cases will be the respective charges against
McDougal and T. Ide Bowler.

It is spoken of as likely that Mr Bailey,
U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai, will go
home at an early date, in consequence of
the official action recently taken regarding
the working of the Consulate here in years
gone by. Congress meets on the first
Monday of December (i.e., the 1st). General
Stahel has, we learn, sent on his report to
Washington.

It is now well known that the disbursement
of the money for the reconstruction of the
Praya is engaging the serious attention of
the Government. In arriving at a just
decision in this matter it ought not to be
forgotten that the successful completion of
the structure in the central districts was
not owing to any particular energy on the
part of the contractors, but more to the
fortunate absence of any destructive
typhoon.

We understand that Mr C. V. O'neagh goes
home on leave a few months hence, and
that an Acting Deputy Superintendent of

Police will be required during his absence.

As of course a deputy ought to be a person
who could upon an emergency assume the
supreme direction of affairs, it will become
necessary to appoint an officer of some
standing to this post; and it has been
mooted, we believe, to select a military man
for the duty. If, as is most likely, the re-
sponsibility of the drill rests upon the second
in command, this suggestion has its advan-
tages, and the Sikh portion of the Police
would doubtless rejoice over the emphasis
it would give, if carried out, to the military
character of the force. If, however, this
idea should become an accomplished fact,
it will set at rest the question as to how
far a subordinate officer of the force may
rise. The rank of Chief Inspector, now
held by Mr Horspool, will be a limit—and
we do not say it is an unfair limit—to the
ambition of deserving members.

We publish elsewhere what, we think,
may well be regarded as a fair statement of
the Domestic Servitude Question, which re-
cently excited so much discussion in this
Colony. As we have previously said, pend-
ing instructions from home, it is of little use
prolonging the mere discussion of antagonis-
tic views. But there is no apology neces-
sary for presenting to our readers the views
of "Humanitas"—an impartial "outsider,"
as they embody a very sensible proposal
touching the remedy to be provided. His
observations upon the immoral trade in
females also deserve some attention in high
quarters, exposing, as they do, an apparent
defect in the regulations affecting the trans-
mission of the class of females specially
referred to.

Some movement was made a short time since
to make arrangements for sorting the in-
ward French mails, in the same way as is
now done with the mails brought on by the
English packets. There can be no two
opinions as to the convenience of the ar-
rangement in the case of the heavy English
mails; but if we look at the short time
generally taken in sorting the French mail
in the Post Office, it seems to us that it
would be hardly worth the trouble and ex-
pense to depute sorters to travel by the
Messageries boats. Take as an instance the
mail that arrived yesterday: it was ready
for delivery an hour and a half after the
mails were landed, and, if we mistake not,
the sorting has been done in even shorter
time. It may be remembered also that
many difficulties, besides that of expense,
presented themselves, when the subject was
first mooted two or three years ago; and we
have every reason to believe that these have
not been, and are not likely to be, removed.

The French Post-Office is not an easily-
moved machine. All things considered, we
are rather of opinion that the change is not
worth the trouble and expense necessary to
accomplish it.

The "off day" of the Shanghai meeting
was favoured by splendid weather. A
few ladies graced the Grand Stand with
their presence, and the attendance of mem-
bers of the sterner sex in the enclosure was
pretty nearly equal to that of the regular
days of the meeting, but the heavy fringe
of natives along the rails in the Bubbling
Well Road, noticeable on the first three
days of last week, was considerably thinned.

The following are the results:—
Half-mile Race—Mr Choufleur's grey
Flick.

The Wild Surf Cup, value Tls. 100, for
Griffins who had run and not won a race at
this meeting, 4-mile.—Mr Alvy's grey Day-
light.

The Strathavon Cup, one mile, value
Tls. 100,

exhibit their hypocrisy. All men know that the Chinese were induced to come here because their labour was demanded by the white population. They know, likewise, that they remain here because white population employ them. So long as they are employed they will remain, and when employment ceases they will depart. Their continuance here, or their departure hence, will depend entirely upon their own action. We need no congressional action to aid us in the matter. We need neither bayonets, bullets nor sand-lot bluster to accomplish the purpose. The remedy is with our citizens, and the truth is, as the foregoing facts demonstrate, that the people do not want the Chinese to go.

CRICKET.

OVER THIRTY. UNDER THIRTY. The axiom that "Youth will be served" is incontrovertible, and so "Our Boys" is incontrovertible. The victors, out of the old men to-day. The veterans were doing very well before Hynes having put together a goodly score; but on the arrival of Travers he speedily made a change and by some extraordinarily good bowling finished off the remainder, the total being 114. Friend, Dunman and Clarke hit the bowling all over the field, and at sunset the telegraph showed 168 for 3 wickets, a most decisive victory for "Under Thirty."

W. Hynes b Travers	42
R. S. Digby c Travers b Clarke	11
H. de C. Forbes b Travers	0
W. R. Farby c Clarke b Travers	14
H. E. Wodehouse b Clarke	0
S. M. Munro c and b Travers	1
E. G. Moberly c Dunman b Clarke	7
A. Coxon b Travers	7
McEwen b Dunman	14
W. de Russell b Dunman	0
R. J. Blackwell not out	3
Byes 8, leg byes 1, wides 6, no balls 2	17

The following were the wickets down in this innings: 1 for 68; 2 for 61; 3 for 64; 4 for 60; 5 for 66; 6 for 85; 7 for 88; 8 for 102; 9 for 108; 10 for 114.

UNDER THIRTY.	61
L. B. Friend b Moberly	47
R. F. Noel Clarke not out	53
W. Dunman c Hynes b Darby	0
A. R. Travers to go in	0
H. Taylor b Moberly	1
H. Matchett not out	1
H. M. Murphy to go in	0
J. S. Nazer to go in	0
J. A. L. Coker to go in	0
J. A. Bennett to go in	0
O. S. Drummond to go in	0
Byes 2, wides 1	3

1 for 117; 2 for 169; 3 for 166.

DOMESTIC SERVITUDE IN CHINA.

Liberty is considered as a boon in all lands, and yet all lands have placed restrictions on it. In the West it has been considered theoretically as a natural right, and is esteemed a blessing next to that of life itself. Under the influence of Christianity and of the free spirit of our ancestors individualism has reached the highest development, so that the individual has become the unit of society. Practically, however, many limitations are placed on the freedom of the individual. A parent has the control of the services and earnings of his child up to a certain age, and a master is entitled to the time and labor of his apprentice. Not only so, but a man may sign away his liberty and subject his personal comfort and his life itself to the disposal of his superiors by enlisting in the army or navy, or the State may go further and submit the liberty of some of its subjects to the control or caprice of others by conscripting men. So the planter in Guiana may purchase a right to control the labor and freedom of a coolie for a term of years. In all these cases a man forfeits his personal freedom for the time being to another, and is subjected to the power of another, which power generally claims the right of corporal punishment even.

In Oriental countries society is constructed on the patriarchal basis. The family and not the individual is the unit. The conventional lines restricting the freedom of the individual are drawn in freedom places from those in the West. The patria potestas is not limited theoretically at any age. Females assume a position of subjection. Society is looked upon not so much as a field of grain, where each individual plant has an independent existence, as a tree, where some branches are dependent on others. In China to be excluded from the clan 出族 though not immediately involving any pecuniary loss, is looked upon as a most ignominious punishment. Males, with a few exceptions, are not separated from the family tree, their duty is to perpetuate the family name; with females however the case is different, the branch is to be grafted into another stock. At marriage the girl ceases to be connected with her parents' family but enters that of her husband. Society is so constructed in China that she must be dependent, she must have a natural protector. It is utterly repugnant to Chinese notions to consider her as independent. A girl would not consider liberty a boon, she wants protection. She does not wish to be a client without a patron. To be turned loose on society without a home or a patron is a lot no decent Chinese girl would choose.

As girls are to be alienated from the family anyhow when they reach a marriageable age, poor parents who have too many mouths to feed, often sell their services for eight or ten years to a wealthy family. This is the Chinese system of *Mei Tsai* or so-called "Slave girls." Families of the middle class often purchase girls in this way with the intention of making them daughters-in-law when the sons grow up. These girls are not considered as slaves properly so-called. They are members of the family very much as Abraham's "household servants" probably were. The family idea is not lost sight of, and it is not usual to transfer them to any other family until they are married, though this may happen. What is the status of these servant girls? By what is it regulated? We must remember that in China, as in England, there are practically two kinds of law,

The Penal Code corresponds to Statute Law, while Custom has the force of Common Law. According to the Penal Code parents are forbidden to sell their children and others to buy them under a penalty of 100 blows. But Custom allows it. This same custom, which has all the force of a law, and is in effect the unwritten law, regulates the treatment of the servant girl. It is understood that she is to be treated as a family domestic, that she shall not be sold for any immoral purpose, that she shall not be retained in service after a suitable husband can be obtained for her or she reaches 20 years of age. Any master or mistress violating these well understood conditions would be held up to reproach in a Chinese village, even if the severer penalties of the statute law were not brought to bear upon them.

What then is the nature of this bondage in which these girls are held? Technically, it is a limited slavery, inasmuch as a price is paid and the purchaser has the parental authority transferred into his hands. Practically, it is more akin to an apprenticeship, or still more to a system which prevails sometimes in the West of "binding out" boys and girls to serve for their victuals and clothes until they are of a certain age. The service is for a limited time, the girls are looked on as part of the family, and their position as wives is not affected by the fact of their having been bound to service. So this bondage is at most a modified slavery, really standing between slavery and apprenticeship and practically resembling the latter more than the former.

This is the most common form of servitude among the Chinese, but there are other systems both more harsh and more mild. There is slavery properly so called, where men become hereditary slaves, the property of their masters. These slaves are popularly known in Canton as 二分之一 (one-half), i.e. "22 candareens," or those who value themselves so slightly as to throw themselves away. These "Two-penny" slaves are generally those who have been reduced to great straits by poverty or oppression and have sold themselves and their families to some wealthy man that they may have support and protection. Some are also the descendants of captives taken in war.

Boys are also bought from their parents to be trained as musicians and play-actors. These are often very cruelly treated, but like the *Mei Tsai* they are free when they grow up.

The mildest form of servitude, and one that cannot be called slavery, is that where a girl is pawned until she can be redeemed by her parents, (當 贖). In this case the money received by the parents is less than when the girl is sold outright; they have the right to redeem her at any time by refunding the money advanced, and as a matter of fact do generally redeem her when she becomes of a marriageable age, for the money received from the expectant husband is more than that for which she was pawned. The employer in this case cannot sell the girl as she is in no sense his property, but he can pawn her to anyone else; wherever found, however, the parents can always claim her by refunding the amount agreed on in the original papers. The girl in this case never ceases to be a member of her father's family; it is equivalent to an apprenticeship where the apprentice's time can be bought out.

To come to the practical question which has been raised in Hongkong. No doubt things are very different there from what they are in a Chinese village or city. Men from various parts of China are thrown together there; even the Chinese community is not homogeneous. Public opinion cannot be brought to bear upon a man as it can in ordinary Chinese Society. Then the servant-girls are far away from their parents and friends, and cannot be traced as in a village. Again, the temptations to sell girls for immoral purposes are unusually strong and the chances of detection unusually small. Had the passenger-laws been made on purpose to abet instead of to prevent the traffic in women, they could scarcely have afforded more practical protection to this immoral traffic, for a vessel has only to carry less than 20 passengers and no investigation is permitted as to their character.

The evil is a great one, and even if the remedy causes some inconvenience, all respectable Chinese should be willing to put up with the inconvenience in order to prevent their own flesh and blood from being sold to keep up the brothels of Singapore and California.

What is the best practical way out of the difficulty? I think it is to forbid the buying and selling of girls and restrict the contracts to pawning. The contracts should be filed in some Government office, and anyone who attempts to take a pawned servant-girl out of the Colony without Government permission should be dealt with as a kidnapper. The presence and consent of one or both of the parents might also be required whenever it is desired to transfer the pawn contract from one person to another.

But what is to be done with the girls (said to be 8,000) who are now in servitude in Hongkong? This is without question a difficult problem. Whatever is done, a sudden manumission would be most impolitic. Not only would it be a wrong to the masters, but it would be an unmitigated evil to the girls themselves—an offence against humanity and morality. What would become of the girls? Doubtless most of them would find their way to the brothels. Liberty would be a real boon to them. They would be cut off from all protection and become the prey of the designing.

Any arrangement by which they would be merely hired by the month would be futile, and would subject the girls to more ill-treatment than at present, for now self-interest requires the master to treat his servant well, else he cannot recoup himself for the price paid for her by disposing of her as a wife.

While no arrangement would likely be thoroughly satisfactory to all parties, perhaps the best way would be to insist that the sale be changed into a pawn contract, where the parents of the girl are accessible. Though this would involve some hardship on the part of the owners of the servant-girls, it would be light compared with those involved by emancipation elsewhere. By fixing a date after which all holding girls without such contract papers would be liable to arrest, and at the same time taking such precautions as common sense would dictate to prevent these girls being sent away or disposed of in the Colony for immoral purposes, the evil complained of might be removed to a great extent. It is very necessary however to be careful lest in pursuing a theoretical good we only produce a practical evil.

HUMANITAS.

China.

(Herald Nov. 6th.) The Foochow Horticultural Society will, by permission of the Canton-Guild hold their Chrysanthemum show in the Canton Club House on Thursday next, the 18th instant.

The Chinese are notoriously careless in regard to combustible material. Last week, for example, a party of Ningpo junkmen were indulging in a quiet smoke—seated over a couple of kags of gunpowder—on board their vessel, off the Foreign Settlement, when their little *lê a lê* was rudely interrupted by the explosion of the gunpowder beneath them; and three of the men were, we regret to add, so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of.

A Malay sargo, one of the crew of the Siamese barque *Seaman's Bride*, bound from Hongkong to Ningpo, was picked up last week by some fishermen outside Sharp Peak. The poor fellow had fallen from one of the yards of his vessel, and, being abandoned by his comrades, contrived to keep afloat for about eight hours until he was providentially rescued by a passing fishing boat. He was brought up to Pagoda Anchorage, and lodged at Her Majesty's Vice-Consulate for a few days, whence he was, we understand, forwarded to Hongkong.

The first of the proposed series of fortnightly assemblies at the Club took place last Friday evening, the 31st ultimo, and was pronounced on all sides to be an excellent, reflecting great credit on the committee to whom the task of organising had been entrusted. Shortly after midnight the company commenced to disperse; and, after the last fair guest had taken her departure, the customary dances—a *la Spurgeons*—ensued, bringing a very pleasant entertainment to a termination at a little past 1 o'clock.

The Revd. George Suttan desires us to convey his heartfelt thanks to those members of the community who have so liberally responded to his appeal on behalf of the Nestorian Church in Kurdistan. Mr Suttan informs us, that the Christian Kurds are, as a class, wretchedly poor, owing to the oppressive exactions of Turkish tax-gatherers and landowners, and that in his own particular district the people are entirely dependent upon extraneous aid for both church and school requirements—hence the reverend gentleman's present tour through the Far East. Mr Suttan leaves for Shanghai by the S. S. *Europa* to-morrow.

With reference to the Mamoi Arsenal scandal, alluded to in our two previous issues, we now understand that the gunboat captain in question was not flogged but merely threatened. All the other particulars of the case as recorded in our columns, are strictly correct; and we may add, that the Provincial Government has lost, through this egregious act of folly, one of its best officers, and that the discouragement given to the rest of the naval staff by such acts of paternal authority are beginning to bear fruit already, and will, we trust, in due course of time, disprove and utterly confound the misleading statements and underhand tactics of the Franco-Chinese inspers of sensational paragraphs about the "Infant Navy" in the home press.

A case of some interest to the commercial world was tried in the German Consular Court on the 30th ultimo. The litigation arose out of the refusal of a local firm, Messrs. Schönfeld & Co., to pay to the Great Northern Telegraph Company the extra charges on certain telegrams which Messrs. Schönfeld & Co. had directed to be transmitted by the Siberian route, and which, owing to an interruption of communication by that line, were subsequently, on the responsibility of the Great Northern Telegraph Company's Agent at Amoy, forwarded by the more expensive Southern route, via Suez. The hearing terminated on Thursday last, judgment being reserved until to day, when the case was decided in favor of the Telegraph Company.

A DISTINGUISHED FREE-MASON IN THE EAST.

It will doubtless be interesting to Freemasons to know that there is now travelling in the Far East a distinguished member of the Craft in the person of W. Bro. Captain Arthur B. Cook (32nd degree), P.G.S., Past Provincial Grand Registrar for Surrey, and Past Deputy Master of the Prince of Wales's Lodge—the Lodge which was founded by George IV., when Prince of Wales, and of which their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Kent, and Sussex were successive Masters, and after the initiation into Masonry of the now Hereditary Prince of Wales, he became his head and still continues in that position. Bro. Cook was twice chosen Deputy Master by the Prince of Wales, and while in office he had the high privilege of assisting as Junior Warden at the initiation of the Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales himself conducting the ceremony. W. Bro. Cook is now staying in Shanghai, on a tour round the world, and on Thursday evening he unexpectedly paid a visit to the Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 428, S.C., being introduced by W. Bro. Thorne, R.W.D. G.M. of the District Grand Lodge of Northern China, who was accompanied by W. Bro. Kingsmill, D.G.J.W. They were received and welcomed by the R.W.M. Bro. T. Pemberton, and Past Masters C.M. Donaldson (30 degrees) and W. Bro. Birt, (30 degrees) who conducted them to seats on the dais; and fortunately there was a good attendance of members with two candidates for affiliation and two for initiation. At the conclusion of the business, the R.W.D.G.M. and his distinguished guest were thanked by W. Bro. Birt, P.M., for the honour their presence conferred upon the Lodge, and both of them suitably responded. W. Bro. Cook explained that some of the most pleasant evenings he had spent since he left home twelve months ago had been among Masonic Brethren, and as a most remarkable instance of the cosmopolitan feeling of the Craft, he referred to a visit he paid with R. W. Bro. Leigh, R.W.D.G.M. at Bombay, to the Arya Lodge, where he saw assembled Hindoo, Parsee, Mahomedan, and Christian Brethren, all working together in union for the good of the cause, and that when the Lodge was closed all the members sat down to a banquet served in English style, and after the toast of "The Queen and the Craft" the company rose en masse and sang the National Anthem with great gusto. The night astonished him greatly, and he sent a full description of it to his own Lodge, as he should also do of the handsome manner in which he had been received by the Brethren in China. W. Bro. Donaldson,

P.M., then proposed that W. Bro. Cook be affiliated as an honorary member of the Cosmopolitan Lodge, and the proposition having been seconded by W. Bro. Birt, P.M., was put to the Brethren by the R.W.M., Bro. Pemberton, and carried with acclamation. W. Bro. Cook's name was then entered on the register and he was duly obligated as an honorary member. He again returned thanks for the reception accorded him, and said he took the honour just conferred upon him to be intended more for the Lodge he represented than for himself. We understand that W. Bro. Cook proceeds from Shanghai to Japan, where doubtless he will also meet with an enthusiastic reception from the Masonic body.—N. C. D. News.

LATE NEWS FROM THE CAPE.

We take the following from the *Natal Witness* of Sept. 16th. The latest Cape news by the mail is Sept. 9th:—

CELEWAYO'S MARCH TO PORT DURNFORD.

We have been put in possession of some interesting details of Celewayo's manner and behaviour while travelling with the escort from Ulundi to Port Durnford. The late Zulu King was extremely stiff in his demeanour to all those forming his escort, and one of the officers of it says he is "the jolliest and most intelligent nigger I have ever seen." Celewayo took grog in the most approved style with his escort, and we may mention that on his late royal highness being shown a copy of the *Graphic* in which there was a representation of the torture and examination of a French prisoner (I) before him at Ulundi, he burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. Our readers can draw their own inference from Celewayo's merriment; certain it is that even after the journal had been laid aside he begged to have another look at it, and as he gazed on the ghastly figure of the supposed prisoner, and scrutinized the unfamiliar lineaments of the personage pointed out as himself, his mirth broke forth anew.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

CONDITIONS OF THE CHIEFTAINSHIPS. The following is from the document signed by the chiefs at the late announcement of the terms of peace:—

1. To observe and respect whatever boundaries shall be assigned to his territory by the British Government, through the Resident of the Division in which his territory is situated.

2. Not to permit the existence of the Zulu military system, or the existence of any military system, or organization whatsoever within his territory, and to proclaim and make it a rule that all men shall be allowed to marry whom they choose and as they choose, according to the good and ancient customs of his people, known and followed in the days preceding the establishment by Chaka of the military system, and to allow and encourage all men living within his territory to go and come freely for peaceful purposes, and to work in Natal or the Transvaal, or elsewhere, for themselves or for hire.

3. Not to import, or allow to be imported into his territory by any person, for any object whatsoever, firearms or other goods of any description, and to ammunitions, from any part of inland or sea coast, and to conscript all such goods, or arms, &c., as come in, finding the owners, or possessors of them, with heavy fine, or such other punishment as may be allowed.

4. Not to allow life to be taken on any pretence without trial, before the Council of Chief Men, allowing fair and impartial defence and examination of witnesses in the chiefs' presence, and further, not to permit of witchcraft, witch doctors, or smelting out.

5. To surrender all fugitives demanded by the British Government, flying from the laws, and to prevent them coming into Zululand, and, if in, to escort himself and his people to catch them.

6. Not to make war on any other chief without the sanction of the British Government, and in any unsettled dispute it must be settled by arbitration of the British Government, through the Resident of the District.

7. The succession to the Chieftainship to be decided by ancient laws and customs, and nomination of successors to be submitted for approval of Government.

8. Not to sell or alienate land.

9. To permit all people now in the district to remain, upon recognition of his power, and any wishing to leave are to be allowed to do so.

10. In all cases of dispute in which British subjects are concerned, to appeal and abide by decision of British Resident, and, in other cases, not to punish until approved of by Resident.

11. In all cases not included in the above, or in any doubt or uncertainty, to govern and decide in accordance with ancient laws.

SIR GARNET'S MEETING WITH THE CHIEFS.

Ulundi, 2nd Sept. The war, which has been full of stirring and melancholy events, was yesterday brought to a finale, when, in accordance with instructions issued throughout Zululand by His Excellency the High Commissioner, upwards of two hundred and fifty doughty chiefs assembled to receive the terms upon which peace would be concluded and the future government established. Some of them have been brought before the public in a very prominent manner of late, whilst others are comparatively unknown to the public. The chiefs mustered in the centre of Sir Garnet Wolseley's camp, near to the flag-staff, and the late prime minister took up his position in the centre of his countrymen. Nearly all the officers of each regiment attended by Sir Garnet's request, and formed up in half circular position at the upper end. Celewayo's constipation at the upper end, and the future government established. Some of them have been brought before the public in a very prominent manner of late, whilst others are comparatively unknown to the public. The chiefs mustered in the centre of Sir Garnet Wolseley's camp, near to the flag-staff, and the late prime minister took up his position in the centre of his countrymen. Nearly all the officers of each regiment attended by Sir Garnet's request, and formed up in half circular position at the upper end. Celewayo's constipation at the upper end, and the future government established.

he reviewed the doings of Celewayo from his coronation by the British Government, which, by a singular coincidence, occurred six years ago from this date. He said the King was now a prisoner, after having incited rebellion among the Zulus, and would never return to his native land again, he having failed to perform promises made at the time of his coronation, and having made war against the English Government and defeated in nearly all the later battles. The country was now about to be divided among them, and he hoped Celewayo's fate would prove a warning to them to fulfil the promises which they would make and sign. An English resident would live among them, and all disputes must be referred to him.

The conditions under which they accepted the Government proposals were translated to them from copies which are to be given them as a guarantee of the English Government, and titles to their land. Each chief then signed a copy, which was counter-signed by two witnesses—who were of subordinate rank—and by His Excellency the High Commissioner, and Mr Shepstone, who interpreted it. John Dunn was appointed one of the chiefs, and his territory will be somewhere near the border, if not on the actual border; one of the chiefs who was appointed to a district, withdrew, and elected to live under Chama, who will be mentioned as one of the chiefs. The successions to the chieftainships at the demise of the present chiefs, will be determined by the British Government. The meeting afterwards broke up. Thus ends the Zulu war, and the Government of the Zulu country. The Headquarters advance to-morrow to Utrecht, and Clarke's column commences their return to Natal, where they will break up; each post in this country will be abolished very shortly.

What the next move will be is the present subject for speculation, but it is not too much to say that Sir Garnet Wolseley's plan of the government of Zululand is universally condemned.

The R.M.S. *Roman* is to leave to-day. Several notable names appear among the list, perhaps a that of Lord Gifford deserving the first position it holds. "The Mercury of yesterday" says that he is the bearer of despatches announcing the conclusion of peace in Zululand, and that this mission will entitle him to a *douleur* of £400. It is a fortunate thing for this young man that he has so thorough a friend and patron as Sir Garnet Wolseley.

It will not escape observation that among the new arrangements in Zululand is included the appointment of the Basut chief Hlubi to the governorship—if we may call it so—of Sirayoo's district. The reasons which have led to this decision have not been explained. But if it were wished to involve Natal in another Zulu war as soon as possible, no better a step could have been taken. The Basutos who live under the Berg are old enemies of the Zulus, whom the Zulus drove out of Zululand in the days of Chaka, pursuing them right across the Drakensberg, whence they only returned when the wave of Zulu invasion had subsided. Can it be regarded as likely that the Zulus will quietly accept as their chief the chief of a clan in Natal who are of alien blood, and who have in former days felt the weight of the Zulu power? Here, it is plain, are direct conditions of hostility established between Natal and Zululand, which may at any time be productive of the most serious consequences. And yet we are asked to believe that the Zulu question is settled!

THE COMING CABINET.

In viewing chickens of unhatched eggs the world says:—

The Cabul disasters have given fresh vigour, and with it fresh hopes, to the Opposition. The remaining months of the recess may retrieve the position for the Government, and the mishap may be condoned before the dissolution. But the last-named even is not every day's news, and speculation is rife in many Liberal hearts as to the chances of those to be called to the front in the case of a *plébiscite* adverse to Lord Beaconsfield's fortunes.

The first question that arises is naturally that of the Prime Minister. Despite all that has been said, written, promised, and declared, it should not surprise any one if Mr Gladstone resumed his old post. The jealousy felt by Lord Granville of Lord Hamilton is known to all his party, and whether in the House of Lords or Commons, Mr Gladstone would be an awkward auxiliary and subordinate to a nominal chief. Whatever his protestations or demurours circumstances may prove too strong for his shrinking nature; and when the time comes, his disinterestedness will probably yield to the gentle violence of his adherents.

Assuming this choice to be made, the distribution of the Cabinet posts, however numerous, will give rise to an unusual problem. Liberal Cabinets are necessarily larger than those of the Conservatives. Liberalism means diversity of opinion, and a Liberal Cabinet is unavoidably a mosaic. We may therefore safely calculate the strength of a future Cabinet at sixteen, the three additional places being those of Vice-President for Education, the Chancellor of the Duchy, and either the Irish Secretaryship or the First Commissionership of Works.

The Duke of Argyll would probably prefer the Colonies to India, and indeed the financial duties of an Indian Secretary make it desirable that the office should be allotted to the Lower House. The other guesses are:— Foreign Office—Lord Kimberley, or Lord Derby; Lord Granville leader of the House of Lords, being not disposed to take it. Lord Chancellor—Lord Selborne. Secretary of State for India—Sir Wm. Harcourt.

Home Secretary—Sir Henry James. Secretary for War—Mr Goschen, or (if his views on the franchise question will not allow him to accept office) Sir Charles Dilke.

President of the Council—Lord Granville. Privy Seal—Lord Cardwell. Chancellorship of the Duchy—Mr Fawcett.

"Ruler of the Queen's Navvy"—Mr Foster. Postmaster—Mr Childers. Board of Works—Mr Rylands, (if he does not accept the Under Secretaryship Foreign Affairs.)

Vice Presidency of the Council—Mr Leffer. Board of Trade—Mr Jos Chamberlain, or Mr Mundella. Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant—The O'Connor Don. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Lord Hartington.

THE JAPANESE SUBSIDIARY COINAGE.

(Gazette.)

It is not likely any notice would have been taken of a paragraph in the *Hogo News* had not a portion of the foreign press of Yokohama reprinted it. The *Shanghai Mercury* states that five silver pieces are in full supply in that port, the value being twenty-two pieces and twenty cash for one dollar, in the cash shops, and better rates for large quantities. The *Hogo News* makes the following comment:—"Our contemporary is in error when he goes on to characterize the coin as bullion containing only about sixty per cent. of pure metal, the difference in value, it is true, between the dollar coin and an equivalent sum in the subsidiary coinage, being, we believe, not more than eighteen per cent."

The small silver currency is admittedly a token issue, and intended to be used as such; but it nevertheless is said to possess a specie value of only 12 per cent. less than the silver yen. If the market, or currency value of the coin is eighteen per cent. discount the quantity of silver contained in it is only estimated at 728 instead of 800, the latter being the declared standard fineness of the mint reports. If the mint statements are correct a shipment of subsidiary coins would yield a large profit to those interested, for it is clear that 1,000 silver yen weighing 866,666 Troy ounces and 9.0 fine, contain no more pure silver than 22,400 five sen pieces, weighing 973,154 Troy ounces and 800 fine. At the market rate, however, 23,600 five sen pieces of proportionate weight and purity of silver can be obtained.

We were some time ago accused of declaring the subsidiary coinage to be debased. The accusation against us was entirely without foundation, but we may now ask how it comes to pass that silver subsidiary coins purporting to be of the same proportionate weight with the silver yen, and to possess a standard fineness of 800 against 900 of the former, and to be, therefore, intrinsically worth not lower than 12 per cent. less than silver yen, are quoted for sale at 18 per cent. discount? Are the public deceived? Are bankers and merchants indifferent to their own advantages, or do the coins in reality only contain 728 parts instead of 800 of pure silver?

Quotations.

BOMBAY, November 15.	
OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash.	\$556 a 557½
" Old "	580
" New Benares, cash.	57½
" Old "	580
" New Malwa, credit.	715
" Allowance Teels.	—
" Old Malwa, credit.	760
" Allowance Teels.	—

Exchange.

Bank, Wire,	3/9½
" Demand,	3/10½
" 30 days' sight,	3/10½
" 4 months' sight,	3/10½
Credit, 4,	3/10½
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/11½	
India, Wire,	22½
" demand,	22½
Shanghai, demand,	72½
" 30 days' sight,	73½
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine	27.05
Sovereigns,	5.26

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 57½ prem. sellers.	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,350, sales.	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,350, sales.	
North China Ins. Co., \$1,125.	
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., \$1,725.	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$330, sales.	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$800, sellers.	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$215, sales.	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 14½ prem. nominal.	
H.K. & C. M. S. boat Co., \$12 prem. sales.	
Shanghai Steam Navigation, \$11.	
China Coast St. Nav. Co., \$15. 97	
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$66.	
China Sugar Refining Co., \$156, buyers.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal of 1877, do.	

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Fulcrum & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)	
HONGKONG, November 15.	
BAROMETER—9 A.M.	30.230
Do. 1 P.M.	30.151
Do. 4 P.M.	—
Do. 9 P.M.	—
Thermometer—9 A.M.	70
Do. 1 P.M.	73
Do. 4 P.M.	—
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	68
Do. Do. 1 P.M.	65
Do. Do. 4 P.M.	—
Do. Maximum	78
Do. Minimum over night	68

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

Left.	Nams.	From.
May.		
6, Alexander,		Penarth
31, Newcastle,		Antwerp
June.		
12, Pampero,		Antwerp
28, Joseph Christine,		Cardiff
27, Pym,		Antwerp
July.		
3, Undine,		Cardiff
8, Gleurosa,		Antwerp
16, Anorita,		Hamburg
19, Comus,		Glasgow
23, Belted Will,		London
24, Primros,		Penarth
24, Primus,		Penarth
25, York Town,		Penarth
28, John Nicholson,		Cardiff
Aug.		
9, Eliz. Rickmers,		Penarth
12, Paps,		Hambu
14, Hesperus,		Cardiff
16, Minnie Carvill,		Cardiff
17, Coldstream,		Antwerp
18, Glandinorwig,		Antwerp
18, Baannau,		Hamburg
Sept.		
13, Hecla,		Penarth
13, Carmelita & Ida,		Cuxhaven
17, Livingstone,		Cuxhaven
20, Lucia,		London
25, Peronia,		Hamburg
28, Merioneshahire,		London
LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN FOR		
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.		
Gordon Castle.	Gleniffer.	
Glanorchy.	Breconsfibre.	
Flotshaire.	Consolation.	
	Sailing Vessels.	
Cores.	Palestine.	
Crossfield.	Boyns.	
Charlwood.		

THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword," "Mantling-pike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights.

All solutions should be sent to *Enron, China Mail Office*, by noon, on the Friday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$10 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by New Year's day.

Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

ANSWER TO ACROSTIC No. IV.

Anchor.	Seaman.
A	Ananias
N	Nuisance
C	Camellia
H	Hum
O	Olla (Podrida)
R	R. N.

Correct answers have been received from "Sionus" and "Jack and Jill." Unfortunately "Taeping" has taken the pains to erase the correct answer to light No. 2; the remaining solutions were right.

V.

We differ greatly, much as doctors do,
You scarcely can decide 'twixt any two;
You cannot weigh us, touch us, yet are we
Subject with some of endless rivalry—
This I will say, tho' 'tis but a suggestion
The less aspiring one will solve the question.

Means to an end! really a great assistance
Should you require it for a certain distance,
Though not the same by any means, 'tis
cousin

To what's my first (of those it has a dozen),
And yet it has not! This is most confusing
And taken is worse, 'tis not at all amusing.

'Tis taken in and out, and hits its head,
It's duty done, sinks quickly to its bed.

1.

The more I am smitten
The better for thee;
I sheltered your fathers
And now you strike me.

2.

Fair maid of story; beautiful golden haired,
Would that the sunshine of thy smile I
shared;
Royal thy lineage, in each not a queen,
A very "Queen of Beauty" now, I ween.

3.

Neglected oft times on the earth I lie,
The prey of beasts that prowl, and birds
that fly,
Yet can I boast descent from mighty sire
Whose praises many a tuneful bard inspire.

4.

Merrily, merrily round we go
Hither and thither with pointed toes,
Lads and their lasses onward glide
Arms a-kimbo and hand in side.

5.

Foe to the proud and haughty Pharisee,
Foe to the subtle cunning Sadducee,
On Syria's plains I held my strange belief
Akin to Jew and Christian to be brief.

6.

To write about me will I'm sure mislead,
So common is my origin, I plead,
You cannot do without me, that I know,
Whilst men require to plant and reap and sow.

7.

"Come fill up the cup,
Come fill up the cup,"
Now, comrade, no heel tap
And drink like a man:
I am sure you'll exclaim me,
But if you desire
To enjoy me and eat me,
Then shew me the fire.

8.

Mystic in porphyry palace,
'Mid incense and priestly chant,
The emblem of cruel passion
A worship bloody and gaunt,
Now wrapt in the shroud of ages
Far from our mortal ken,
Yet we trace in thy ancient story
The faith of our fellow-men.

9.

Leader of men! Nurtured before the time,
Thy countrymen unworthy of thy fame,
Love of thy brethren's liberty thy crime,
Thy flowing life-blood Rome's eternal shame.

10.

Shouldst thou be thus, I pray thee have a
care
Lest in the 'look-up' thou shouldst take
thy share;
At all events be sure of what you take
Or morning's sun will bring thee many an
ache.

11.

In ancient days a woman felt disgrace
Could she not gaze upon an infant's face;
Should it so prove, the lady took to praying
(Forgive me, gentle reader, what I'm saying)
And sure enough ere long: Oh! wondrous
pleasure,
A smiling babe would come, it's parents'
treasure.
So felt our lucky Hero, now a sire
Of gracious offspring as could man desire.

12.

In London and Paris, Berlin and in Rome
I stretch out my staidous way
Wherever you travel, wherever you may
roam
You'll find me as sure as the day.
My name it is legion! My distance immense
In fact, my sole limit (in size) is expense.

YORK.

THE TRIENNIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Wuchang correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* gives the following interesting description of the Examinations lately held in the Province:

The triennial examinations which have been held simultaneously throughout the eighteen provinces are now over, and disappointed students, whose name is legion, have to console themselves with the hope of "better luck next time."

So little has scholarship to do in the public estimation with a man's attaining his degree, that it is put down last among the five conditions essential to success, and good luck has the first place.

First, says the oracle, luck; second, destiny, or an auspicious horoscope; third, Feng-suei, including the happy choice of a resting place for departed ancestors; fourth, good deeds done in secret; and fifth, study. The myriad luckless students who have failed this time will therefore comfort themselves in the belief that it was not their essays or poetry which were at fault, but only the fates which were against them.

Of a candidate who died as he was entering the Hall, it was curiously reported that he must have been a sinner above all others and the avenging Nemesis had pursued him to the death lest he should attain to higher honours.

Several others died during the course of the examination, and, according to custom, their dead bodies were hoisted over the walls, from a superstitious idea that it would be unlucky to carry the dead through the Dragon Gates. Were the Governor of the province himself to die in the discharge of his duties within the Hall, his remains would not be allowed to pass these gates, but would be carried out through a hole in the back wall.

The examinations lasted nine days, from the 8th day of the 6th Chinese month till the 16th, with an interval on the 10th and 13th days.

The list of successful candidates was published on the night of the 22nd inst., or the 9th day of the 9th month. Groups of interested students and their friends were to be seen all day long discussing the probable names on the list. Soldiers were on guard from the Hall to the Provincial Treasurer's yard, where a cheap and most unsightly gallery, made of bare poles and straw matting, had been erected to receive the Roll of Fame.

Denser than ever became the crowds in the streets, and louder the hum of excitement, as the hour of midnight arrived when the guns were fired, and the scroll was unrolled before the eyes of the waiting multitude. Only sixty-one out of a total of about 12,000 competitors, have gained the degree of Chi Jen, or M.A., while only nine others have obtained honourable mention. Previous to the Taping rebellion, Hupeti could only pass forty-eight men at the triennial examinations. The number was raised in consideration of vast sums of money subscribed to the impoverished Imperial Exchequer of that time, and as a kind of bounty to the people for the heavy taxes imposed under the name of *tekun*, which then embraced not only merchandise, but property, income, and poll taxes that have since been abolished.

Of the sixty-one names on the list, by far the largest proportion are men belonging to the departments of Wu-chang, Hwang-chow, and Han-yang, the more distant departments of Hwang-yang, Ichang, and Yün-yung have failed to carry off even one degree; while the Manchou, from Kingchow, who always send about 100 students, have their allotted number of three degrees.

The ages of the successful candidates range from nineteen, a lad who is 34th Wrangler, to fifty-three, the oldest, who is 14th on the list.

The age of the Senior Wrangler is thirty-one, and he comes from the Kwang-chi district, where no doubt his success will be less attributed to superior scholarship than to the rebuilding of a pagoda and a temple to the God of Literature, which have lately much improved the Feng-suei of the place.

The texts on which the three essays of the first examination have to be written are taken invariably from the "Four Books," and on this occasion were as follows:—

1st.—Tzu Kung said:—Suppose the case of a ruler conferring extensive benefits upon the people, and able to resist all.

2nd.—This rule (of conferring honours on three generations of ancestors) was extended to the princes, great officers, scholars and people.

3rd.—To hold a middle course without deviation is as bad as holding to an extreme.

Subject for poem:—

"The azure precipice was half concealed in a mass of rolling clouds." The poem was to be in pentameter verse, and eight of the sixteen lines were to rhyme with the last word of the text; the examiners furnishing about fifty or more rhyming words to choose from.

The average length of each essay is about 500 words, and the greatest amount of care is bestowed on the first, which curiously enough is on exactly the same text as that given at Peking this year (see *N. C. Herald* of 7th October, p. 377.)

The students are in the Hall from the 8th to the 10th day, shut up in their small cells four feet by three, not so large or comfortable even as Kirke White's.

"Closest just six feet by four,

With white-washed walls and plaster floor;

So noble, large, 'tis scarcely able

To admit a single chair and table."

The Chinaman's study cannot boast

"A window vainly stuffed about

To keep November's breezes out,"

for it is exposed to the full force of wind and rain, being only one of a long line of brick stalls, open in front, and covered with a slightly projecting tiled roof.

But like their brother poet of the West, these aspirants to fame would doubtless sing—

"No dungeon's wall, no cell confined,

Can cramp the energies of mind."

And so, under the most unfavourable circumstances, ten thousand sons of a rhyming race

"Pursue their studies *con amore*,

And wanton with the muse of glory."

They enter the Hall again on the 11th, and this time have five more Essays to write on texts selected from the Five Classics. These were as follows:—

1st.—Of suspended bodies none can exceed in brightness the sun and moon.

2nd.—The articles of tribute from this province in the time of Yu, (B.C. 2338) were Chi'uan wood, yew trees, cedars, grindstones, whetstones, arrow-headed stones, and cinnamon. Also wood of the Kwän, Lu, and Hu trees.

3rd.—Of my husbandman, the harvest is

all gathered in, let us go to the town and build our houses.

4th.—The Marquis of Chi', the Duke of Sung, the Marquis of Chi', the Marquis of Wei, and the Earl of Chi' had a meeting at Kien.

5th.—In the time of the Hia dynasty the Imperial drum was placed on feet; during the Shang dynasty it was supported on pillars; and in the Chow dynasty it was suspended.

The students for the third time enter the Hall on the 14th day of the 8th month, and have given to them a long array of questions in five topics selected at the discretion of the Examiners. The generally embrace, as on this occasion—

1st.—A critical examination of various readings of the text of the Five Classics, with the appended remark that the present dynasty has paid much attention to the purity of the text of these books, and students should therefore acquaint themselves with the best readings.

2nd.—A long series of questions on discrepancies found in the best Histories of the Empire.

3rd.—A discussion of the merits of various books of past dynasties on the subject of Agriculture, prefaced with the remark that "The Government of a country is founded upon its Agriculture, and the produce of the fields is the people's Heaven;" and concluded with the further remark, that as many of the competitors have been brought up in agricultural districts they will answer the questions from their own personal experience.

4th.—A list of questions on the ancient geography of the province, and divergent statements in the old geographies of the country.

5th.—An examination into the authorship, date and value of various celebrated collections of Essays.

It will be seen from the above brief summary of topics that this part of the competition would necessitate a vast amount of most careful reading to enable the student to answer the questions correctly. This is the only part of a Chinaman's education which travels beyond the blind routine of the Four Books and Five Classics; and were a reforming educationalist to arise, he might here easily introduce a few questions on foreign languages, science and international law, without much disturbance of the present balance of classical studies. As things are, this part of the examination is skipped by nearly every student, and is reckoned as having very little influence in deciding the fate of the previous days' essays.

Nine-tenths of the men are in blissful ignorance of most of the questions, and hence the practice of carrying on cribbs is universal. So great is the number of students that it is impossible even to make a pretence of searching them. Every man takes with him as many cribs as he has money to purchase, or room in his basket to carry. If his basket be full of writing materials, cooking utensils and provisions, he disdains not to stuff his stockings, the lining of his clothes, hat and shoes, and to fill his capacious sleeves with these aids to memory. Several men sitting in adjoining cells will also combine their efforts to save time in searching for the answers to particular questions, and when these are found in the cribs, each student copies from the book, only making a few verbal alterations according to individual taste, and with a view to hiding the plagiarism. Failing that, they make a guess at the right answer, and care not whether it be right or wrong; hence the popular saying about a man who is unable to answer, or wishes to evade a question: *he balked it*. As showing further the vast number of failures under this heading on the part even of the best essayists, it is significant that whereas the Prize Essay in the Four Books and the poem are always printed, the Essays on the Five Classics are not so invariably printed, while the answers to the last day's questions are seldom, if ever, published.

Bribery is a thing not unknown on these occasions, though every precaution is taken both on the journey from Peking, and after their arrival at the provincial capital, to prevent the High Examiners having any communication with the outer world. They enter the city on the 1st day of the 8th month, and are escorted to their temporary residence by officials, who see that the doors are closed and sealed behind them. Here they are immured till the 6th day, when their formal entry into the Examination Hall is made the occasion of a grand procession, in which all the civic dignitaries of the city take part. The Imperial Examiners are the honoured guests of the day, and they are attended by the Viceroy, the Governor, the Provincial Treasurer, Taoists, and a host of minor officials chosen from the Magistrates of the province, who have already won the degree of M.A. or LL.D.

Twelve of these form a sub-examining board to sift the Essays as they are first handed in, while the others superintend the collecting, sealing, stamping, transcribing, &c., &c. Every Essay is copied in red ink, and only the copies are seen by the examiners.

The 21st of September witnessed one of those public pageants of which all Chinamen are so proud: our forefathers were of the Lord Mayor's show in less utilitarian days.

The students were naturally anxious to look upon the faces of the men who had themselves won the highest literary honours of the Empire, and who had been commissioned to preside over the present competition; while the populace flocked in from all quarters to see the procession of mandarins in gorgeous court costumes, riding through the streets in open chairs. There was the usual grand turn-out of ragamuffin lads, dressed in dirty green tunics, dinsel hats and peacock's feathers. Small regiments of other boys, bearing flags and painted title-boards, numbers of regulative, looking yamen runners, ridiculous trumpeters, lame gong-bearers, grave looking heroes in tall hats, riding on horseback and bearing strapped across their backs in yellow silk the seals and other insignia of office; an array of fantastically carved batons, powder glass-jewelled censers, and deep fluted crimson umbrellas; and then came the foreign-armed troops gaudily attired, carrying their guns with bayonets fixed, marching at a most funereal pace, while not one burst of applause broke from the crowd, but a death-like stillness and silence prevailed as these great rulers of an abject people passed along.

The examinations bring not only students, but thousands of other strangers, to the city; so that the streets, tea-shops, and places of public resort present from morning to night the most bustling and animated appearance. There is an extraordinary display of new book stalls and book shops, and the exhibition of every variety of article likely to tempt a scholar, from paper, pencils and crockery, to essay-books, matches and

hand-stoves, turns the principal streets into a crowded fair.

Proclamations were issued, as usual, warning gambling-houses and opium-den keepers against harbouring bad characters, and destroying the morals of the disciples of Confucius. And there was the old stereotyped edict from the Viceroy, calling on the students to behave courteously towards foreigners, and thus spread the fame of their good manners to the regions outside the Middle Kingdom. Foreigners, it was stated, had been warned, through their Consuls, not to come over from Hankow; but should any be found wandering about for recreation, the students were not to laugh at their outlandish appearance and dress. As a fact, foreigners who have been living in the city for years went out and in among these students every day without the slightest inconvenience. A great change has undoubtedly come over the bearing of the literati towards foreigners in Wuchang during the last ten years, and from being regarded by Consuls and merchants in Hankow as a most dangerous place to enter, Wu-chang is now one of the most peaceful, as it is also one of the most beautiful, cities in the Empire.

27th Oct.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The New York correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier* writes, Sept. 24th, as follows:—

The question of Chinese immigration has assumed a new phase, and there are possibilities of a renewal of the discussion by Congress. If the people of California can have their way the subject will be forced upon Congress at the opening of the session in December. The San Francisco newspapers have already begun the agitation. They claim that the voice of the State in the recent election was practically unanimous against immigration. You will remember that the various party tickets for State officers were all headed with a declaration against the Chinese. The fact that the tickets thus inscribed were voted without any disposition to erase the declaration, is pointed out as sufficient proof that the people of the State are determined to be heard and heeded. There is nothing new in this. Everybody has understood for a long time that an overwhelming majority of the people of California is opposed to the Chinese remaining. The trouble is that outside of the Pacific Coast States the popular sentiment, if not positively favourable to the Chinese, is at least indifferent to the question, believing that it is a problem which the States themselves must solve without assistance from the National Government. A recent decision by the United States Circuit Court in Oregon has, however, made it clear that the States have no jurisdiction in the matter. The Legislature of Oregon passed a law prohibiting the employment of Chinese labor upon street improvements and public works. A firm of contractors undertook to disregard this law, and a suit was brought against them in the Circuit Court. The Court decided in favor of the contractors, citing the provisions of the Burlingame Treaty, which recognize the right of emigration and assure the Chinese that they shall have equal rights with other foreigners. From these provisions the Court declared, first, that the right to reside in a foreign country implies the right to labor for a living; and second, that a State has no power to interfere with, or in any way limit, the operation of a treaty of the United States.

This decision renders null and void the amendments on Chinese labor in the newly adopted constitution of California, which declare that "no corporation now existing, or hereafter formed under the laws of this State, shall employ, directly or indirectly, in any capacity, any Chinese or Mongolian," and that "no Chinese shall be employed on any State, county, municipal or other public work except in punishment for crime." The decision hits these provisions precisely, and throws the whole discussion back to the abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty, or upon Congress. Hence it is likely that the question may become an important issue in the next Presidential campaign, which opens in the spring of 1880. That contest is likely to be so closely contested that the vote of California may decide it, and of course the party leaders will be eager to gain the goodwill of California at any cost.

In the meantime, there is talk of carrying the case to the Supreme Court for final decision, where the Californians claim they have reason to hope for a verdict in their favor. Their grounds for this faith are presented in the following paragraph from one of the San Francisco newspapers:—

"The three states or conditions prescribed under which Chinese may come to this country are—1, curiosity; 2, trade, and 3, permanent residency. These are distinctions which cannot be lost sight of in deciding the case. There can be no doubt that the Chinaman who seeks or accepts employment from a corporation or an individual to pave streets or boil potatoes is not here for curiosity, as it is commonly understood. Neither does he come under the head of trading. Digging ditches or ramming paving-stones is not usually designated trade. The average Chinaman must, therefore, come under the head of a permanent resident, if any. But it is a notorious fact that he does not contemplate permanent residence. He is not here with any such purpose in view. Instead of being an immigrant, he is a forager. He does not even leave his bones with us. If death should overtake him before he has accumulated the fortune upon which he was bent, his remains are forwarded to China. Defunct Chinamen have long been a large article of export. These facts are notorious. No one who has the right which experience confers to speak on the subject will deny them. With this examination of the premises, the decision, as a matter of simple logic, falls to the ground."

Wax, I hear asked, did not Sir Garnet send home Major Marter with the official news of the capture of Cetewayo? The Major was the actual captor, though Lord Gifford was chief king hunter. I can only answer the question by reminding the querist that Sir Garnet J. Wolseley has a taste for noble envoys, and seldom sends the news of his triumphs by ordinary messengers. The Hon. Henry Wood, son of Lord Halifax, was the ambassador chosen to bring the news of the capture of Cetewayo to England; and Sir Garnet only follows his own precedent in sending Lord Gifford to make known the capture of the Zulu King; and Lord Gifford will, of course, come in for his Royal interview at Balmoral or Windsor, and possibly for a decoration.

—*Atiq* in the World.

ENGLISH COLONIES AND COLONISTS.

Some of the remarks of a writer in the *Pall Mall* on "English Colonies in Foreign Towns" apply to English Colonies as a whole:—

Necessity or hope leads numbers of every nation to go abroad in search of fortune. Necessity on the Continent generally comes in the shape of the conscription. It is a curious effect of this great terror of our neighbours' lives that it is leading to the "fusion of the peoples," and so in a left-handed way hastening on the universal Republic which (some day) is to give us everlasting peace. These great nations, with their military laws of ever-increasing severity, so to speak, peopling one another's border towns; a regular exodus taking place on the approach of the fatal season. We are free from fears of the conscription, but we are more easily led abroad by hope of gain. We make railways and we open mines, we cultivate esparto and rice, in Africa and in Spain. All this requires looking after, and a little English colony collects for the purpose. True to the national character, they try to plant their country abroad as well as themselves. They get English newspapers; they buy a collection of books from Mudie, and start a circulating library. They amangle out their very groceries from the Civil Service Stores. Their houses, dinners, and dresses are almost severely English. The men may sometimes do in Rome as Rome does, but the women never. They dress for church in Tunics as if they were in Manchester. And these are only the outward signs of their inward nationality. The divisions of English society come out with the domestic customs. Every collection of twenty English families divides itself into aristocracy, middle-class, and lower orders. The manager of the mine or plantation, the independent merchant or flourishing commission agent, and their families, form a select set by which sets the fashion and moves in its own circle. They give one another dinner parties, and even balls. The ladies call and take five o'clock tea, and discuss the latest fashions in the *Queen*. The men subscribe for the *Times*, and argue political questions when not absorbed in business; for their conversation is apt to smack somewhat too much of the shop. Their clerks and the families of the clerks form a middle class, modelling itself carefully on the aristocracy. Under them, again, come "the lower orders," the workmen and hangers-on of the colony. These hangers-on are one of the most curious features of the society they live by. Wherever a number of moneyed Englishmen, whether workers, idlers, or invalids, is gathered to other abroad, they become a prey to parasites of their own nation. A floating population of impetuous adventurers, the double of the more prosperous wanderers, they turn up mysteriously, and go from one countryman to another with plausible stories as bait to draw money. Sometimes they are the widows and daughters of Englishmen, dead abroad, in need of temporary relief; or they are clerks or workmen on their way to or from home, also in need of a little temporary relief; this once obtained they disappear. Now and then a stranger turns up over whose past hangs a cloud, but who is obviously in no want of money. He settles down, opens a business, and in time produces a wife and family. The original inhabitants fight a little shy of him; and their reluctance to make his acquaintance is at last justified by the discovery that this is the Mr. Jones whose sudden disappearance from Mudbury with somebody else's cash-box lately caused such a scandal. This of course is a bad case; but the new-comer who is only suspected gradually settles into some sort of relations with the older residents. Men do business with him, if they do not invite him to their houses. If he comes out penniless or falls into trouble he will probably be taken up sooner: for whatever a fellow-countryman's character may be he cannot be allowed to starve in a foreign land. The channel of reconciliation will probably be the British chaplaincy. But the chaplain is far more than the local refuge for the destitute Englishman, honest or otherwise. It is the only thing the colonists have in common. The various orders of society hold aloof from one another; generally they are more or less divided by a multitude of little squabbles, in which every new comer is expected, under penalty of being sent to Coventry, to take a lively interest. When a colony is very small, it is not seldom like the mess of a certain gunboat, which consisted of two lieutenants not on speaking terms. Only when the number of English residents in a foreign town is very great can they contrive to establish a club; then the cliques are big enough to find pleasant occupation than quarrelling.

In this particular we present a great contrast to the Germans, who are daily becoming more formidable rivals in the struggle for business. Wherever twenty of that nation are thrown together abroad they start a "Germania," where German beer and newspapers are to be found, and a singing club is formed. They have a poor-box to help destitute fellow-countrymen, and they make open house at Christmas. Whenever the number rises above thirty they start a gymnasium. Now, we do none of these things until our numbers are counted by the hundred. Englishmen will be hospitable to one another, excepting of course to those who belong to "the other lot." In their own houses they will smoke, drink, and play whist together; but to get them to act as a body, except in Church matters is apparently an impossibility. And it must not be supposed that their union in that respect is of a very close nature. It is rather a cessation of mutual hostilities, that they may the more conveniently assail the chaplain. This unwholesome man has need to possess in an eminent degree the art of being all things to all men. For no little England would be complete without its religious divisions. If it is large enough to have a chaplaincy at all, it is large enough to be divided into High and Low, and there will infallibly be representatives of various divisions of the *horrid sects* of Dissent. There is the zealous lady brought up in the strictest Evangelicalism, and the equally zealous lady who would seek heaven through Ritualism. As they both subscribe, they consider a percentage of the chaplain their due, and exercise the right of ownership by dictating his opinions to him and directing his actions. If he be at all in earnest about his duties he will offend the husbands, who look upon him as chiefly there for the benefit of their wives. What they want him to do is to let them alone, and take his part at a rubber now and then. The Nonconformist missionary, who is there for the conversion of the natives but

is quite willing to give an English service, is held over him in terror. His tenure of office is seldom long.

However much the English may be divided among themselves, they never show inclination to fraternize with the natives of the country. They look upon the land they sojourn in as a place in which to win a fortune to be spent at home. When prosperity does not come quickly enough to enable the first generation to return soon, the second may become less exclusive. But the result is not such as is likely to encourage English parents in bringing up their children abroad. The young ones frequently grow up like half-castes, possessed of the vices of both races. For the most part they study the language in the billiard-room, and know its slang better than its literature.

A STRANGE STORY.

A mysterious dinner party, given some short time ago by an elderly gentleman, whose name has not transpired, in the Hotel Demuth at St. Petersburg, is described at considerable length in the columns of the *Herald*. One morning the elderly gentleman in question called upon Mr. Pinter, the manager of the Demuth restaurant, and ordered a luxurious repast for six, of which he himself made out the menu, selecting from the wine card the costliest vintages appropriate to each successive course, and indicating the exact degree of temperature at which he wished the respective dishes, burgundies, and champagnes to be served in their turns. He asked for an estimate of the dinner's cost, paid the amount of his bill in advance, and requested that everything should be prepared for the entertainment of his guests at seven o'clock precisely the same evening. Punctually at that hour he entered the private room reserved for his banquet, and took his place at the head of the table, magnificently adorned with rare exotics and choice fruits. To the chief waiter's respectful inquiry, "whether he expected his friends to arrive soon, as the dinner was quite ready?" he replied, "They are all here! Let the soup be served forthwith!" By his express command the puzzled attendants then proceeded to help the absent guests to courses after course, setting down full plates before the empty chairs, and pouring out precious wines into the groups of glasses stationed before each unattended place. The elderly gentleman ate and drank copiously, now and anon clinking his glass against the masterless goblets ranged upon the table to his right and left. With the first round of champagne he arose and made a speech to his imaginary friends, from the tenor of which oration the waiters gathered that they had been engaged in sending to persons long since defunct. When the elderly gentleman had concluded his remarks, he again went through the dining formalities, drained the contents of his glass, and, turning to Mr. Pinter, chilled that amazed functionary's blood by the following ghastly statement:—"To-day I celebrate my joyful meeting with my beloved relatives—my dead wife, daughter, and three sons, two of whom fell in the last campaign. Do not be afraid; I am not mad. It has done me a power of good to spend this happy hour or so with my family. You may let me again on this day twelve-month."

MARRIAGE IN THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

In an interesting notice appearing in the *Saturday Review* of a work published recently by Mr. H. M. Robinson, entitled "The Great Fur Land, or Sketches of Life in the Hudson's Bay Territory," and published by Messrs. Sampson, Low and Co. of London, we learn that the Hudson's Bay Company is very liberal to its servants. The clerks commence on small pay, only £20 a year, but they get board and lodging free, and are clothed at less than cost price from the Company's shops. Hence they seldom draw all of their salaries, and on what remains in the hands of the Company, compound interest is allowed, so that it soon accumulates, and when the time for retirement comes the clerk who entered on such small pay finds he is a comparatively wealthy man. Those of them who marry usually allow the Company's directors who have all along treated them so well, to select their partner for life, and in such cases character is regarded in the choice rather than deceptive beauty. One factor Mr. Robinson mentions acknowledged the Hudson's Bay Company's selection as follows:—"I received one wife in good condition. Hope she will prove good, though she is certainly a very run one to look at." This must surely have been in years gone by, for if marriages are still conducted by this means amongst the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company photography at any rate ought to be brought into play to give a man some idea of the features of the selected one beforehand. Life in a Hudson's fort is said to be simple and monotonous. But the climate though hard is healthy. Vegetables are seldom seen, and bread is distributed sparingly. But the table is well supplied with such forest dainties as buffalo hump and moose nose. News in the remote regions may take a year to come. But the Company's servants on train themselves to read one year for another, and the file of newspapers is carefully put away and read as its date one year after publication is reached. The great craving of the Hudson's Bay people is for society, and a visitor is aptly welcomed. Considering the enjoyment with which these denizens in the forest welcome any stranger from Europe going among them, it is somewhat melancholy to read that when free to retire to Europe on a good income and to participate in the full European society, the servant of the Hudson's Bay Company usually satisfies with a short visit, and then flies in disgust back from civilization to the wilderness in which he has passed his life, eventually there to lay his bones.

A large vessel is to be built for the use of the Indian Government, which is to remain in Indian waters. It is to be like our large troopships, and will be of great value in any emergency. Its services will be required in the transport of regiments from one part of the sea coast to another, and as it is made for the accommodation of troops, it will save much sickness and discomfort which are inseparable from the packing of a large body of troops in a small coasting steamer. The Government hope soon to save the cost of the ship, as they will not have to employ private steamers to carry troops. India has had many disadvantages from the doing away with the Indian Navy.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers may not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Obili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, with all Danish, French, Labrador, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—
Letters, 8 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only.—

Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 4 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.E.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.E.), New Granada (N.E.), Panama (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.).

Via San Francisco via Brindisi.
Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None. 4 6 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 4 4 6

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.E.), Ecuador (N.E.), Nicaragua (N.E.).

Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom.—
Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay.—

Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — — —

to British & Union — 8 8

West Indies only, — — —

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, Per 2 oz.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Fook, China, Japan, Bangkok, Cebu, China, Tientsin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets not exceeding

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for circulation in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover, in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags, only closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class), or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bag and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packet, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China, Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as boxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

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Registration to Bangkok.

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Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class), or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet, even if the packet be registered, nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers.—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns.—to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Parcels.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £25.....18 cents.
" £25.....36 "
" £27.....64 "
" £10.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to \$25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 9 per cent. premium in all cases.—A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence,

November 14, 1879.

Letts. Pap.	Letts. Pap.
Allen, E. L. B. 1	Marmont, B. 2
Attack, Myran 1	1 regd. Marshall, Mrs 1
Ayoon 1	1 regd. Robert 1
Azavedo, Jolo 1	1 McDerm, W. 1
B. de 1	1 McFarlane, W. 1
Baring, A. 1	1 regd. Engineer 1
Barker, G. 1	1 Michel, Mons. G. 1
Beaton, J. 1	1 Morgenthau, G. A. 1
Bernard, Emil 3	1 Mokoy, W. H. 1
Benkmann, Carl 1	1 card Moore, F. C. 1
Biff, Sign. F. 2	2 Moran, B. 1
Bourbon, Chas. 1	1 card Moreno, C. 1
Brathwaite, Capt. 1	1 Murphy, F. 18
Bratsberg, Olaf C. 2	1 Nicholson, 1
Brown, Capt. 1	1 Alex. (seaman) 1
Cadwallader, W. G. 1	1 Nicolle, Percy A. 1
Cararo, Sig. E. 1	1 card Nielsen, F. C. 1
Carlson, C. 1	1 O'Brien, Timothy H. 1
Caston, James 1	1 Pattinair, Mrs. 1
Ching (Seaman) 1	1 Percy, Wm. Jas. 1
Chue Chang Lung 2	2 regd. Petussi, C. N. 1
Colby, Mrs 1	1 Poyed, Morteid 1
Croftier, Moner. 1	1 Quong Yee Geng 1
Crofton, Mrs. G. 1	1 Quong Woon 1
Crofton, Geo. 1	1 regd. Wung 1
Davis, G. 1	1 Quong Yung Woh 1
Descamps, Mons. 1	1 Rastman, J. 5
Dumamel, Chas. 1	1 Reddelion, A. 1
Emery, H. C. 1	1 Rosenthal, D. S. 1
Er-Gee-Lee, Rev. 1	1 Rummelhaagen 1
Eltridge, Frank 1	1 Sam Yik 1
Fernandes, David 1	1 Shang Was Chong 1
Fisher, F. 1	1 Sherwood, Mr 1
Franssich, G. 1	1 Shin Lim 1
Goyer, Max 1	1 Sullivant, E. 1
Gi Goum 1	1 Sing Get 1
Gnadinger, Franziska 1	1 Smith, W. Farra 3
Goss, C. W. 1	1 Sonenbliek, J. M. 2
Grossberger & Co. 2	2 regd. Spence, W. 1
Haas, Alexander 1	1 Donald 1
Habel, Fean 1	19 Stanford, B. R. 8
Hair, John 1	1 Star, E. 1
Hansen, A. (seaman) 1	1 Strum, H. 1
Hansen, J. A. 1	1 Sze Lung & Co. 1
Haworth, J. 1	1 Sutton, W. 1
Hee Heng 1	1 Tause, Miss N. S. 1
Horn, Samuel 1	1 Telowitz, T. 1
J. K. 1	1 Thistod, T. 1
Jager & Co. 1	1 Thorse, M. M. 1
Jenkins, John 1	1 Tong Yang 1
Johnson, J. J. 1	1 Truscott, Richard 1
Kong Wai Sing 1	1 regd. Voon, H. 1
Knappe, T. E. 1	1 (Opera Co.) 1
Lake, W. 1	1 Vignano, Sig. G. 1
Engineer 3	1 Voon & Co. 1
Lascaron, J. 1	1 Weight, J. 1
Le Josse, 1	1 West, J. 1
Monser, R. 1	1 Williams, G. A. P. 1
Leonard, Clarence 2	2 Williams, T. 1
Leonetti, F. 1	1 regd. Williamson, Arch. 3
Liano, Mons. (Chapman) 1	1 Whittiers, Miss G. 1
Lilly, Capt. 1	1 W. Kan 1
Lin Lung War 1	1 regd. Ching (shop) 1
Loech, E. 1	1 Worthington, L. 1
MacCarthy, Dr. 1	1 Zaire, Mons. 1
Chas. E. 1	

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *z.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Adria	2 b	Seaton	Brit. str.	780	Nov. 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Amazon	5 c	Lorimer	Fch. str.	2102	Nov. 14	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	To-day
Amoy	4 c	Dreves	Brit. str.	814	Nov. 14	Siemssen & Co.	Marselles, &c.	To-day
Ava	5 c	Rolland	Fch. str.	2183	Nov. 11	Messageries Maritimes	London, &c.	To-day
Bendel	4 c	Ross	Brit. str.	1000	Nov. 14	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Bombay	4 k	Elphick	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Holhow & Haiphong	
Conquest	5 h	Blanco	Span. str.	222	Nov. 15	E-Shun	Amoy and Manila	To-day
Emu	5 c	Stapani	Brit. str.	117	Nov. 11	Remedios & Co.		Tug flying
Fame	6 l	Möller	Dan. str.	750	Nov. 11	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Salgon	Ab'deen Dock
Gorm	2 b	Love	Brit. str.	159	Nov. 11	Siemssen & Co.	Holhow	To-morrow
Kiangchow	5 h	Abbott	Brit. str.	674	Nov. 14	Kwok Acheong	Coast Ports	18th, daylight
Kwangtung	5 h	Marsden	Chi. str.	181	Nov. 6	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Holhow	Sands' Slip
Mei-l	4 c	Walker	Japan. str.	1093	Nov. 9	C. M. S. N. Co.	Yokohama via Kobe	To-day
Nigata Maru	4 c	Love	Brit. str.	606	May 31	M. S. S. S. Co.		Costan Dock
Norona	3 c	Andersen	Dan. str.	976	Nov. 14	Kwok Acheong		
Olaf	3 c	Andersen	Dan. str.	976	Nov. 14	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Bangkok	18th, daylight
Rajanattianubar	2 l	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	Nov. 10	Yuen Fat Hong		
Scindia	3 c	Windham	Brit. str.	1424	Nov. 10	Siemssen & Co.		
Sea Gull	3 k	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 22	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Suez	5 h	Eaton	Brit. str.	2141	Nov. 9	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Sunda	2 l	Reeves	Brit. str.	1020	Nov. 5	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Ab'deen Dock
Tanais	5 c	Marcelle	Fch. str.	1269	Nov. 12	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	To-day
Venice	5 h	Rhodes	Brit. str.	1271	Nov. 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Yotung	2 h	McDougall	Brit. str.	386	Nov. 12	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	at daylight
Sailing Vessels								
Alida	4 c	Biet	Ger. bg.	350	Oct. 22	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Alva	4 c	Souza	Port. sh.	632	Aug. 31	Brandao & Co.	Bombay	
August	4 c	Stüls	Ger. bg.	296	Nov. 11	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Portland	
Belle of Oregon	4 c	Merriman	Amer. bge.	1168	Oct. 6	Captain		
Bonita	4 c	Stehr	Ger. 3m. so.	341	Oct. 29	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Brennero	3 c	Buggolino	Ital. bge.	766	Nov. 2	Carlowitz & Co.		
Canton	2 c	Knudson	Slam. sh.	779	Oct. 15	Chinese		
Chateaubriand	4 c	Leroy	Fch. bge.	347	Sept. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	Shanghai	Costan Dock
Chocula	4 k	Kennett	Brit. bge.	284	July 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.		For Sale
Elizabeth Childs	3 c	Lindbergh	Brit. bge.	391	Nov. 9	Wieler & Co.		
Ella Beatrice	2 k	Thompson	Brit. bge.	399	Nov. 12	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Emerald Isle	4 c	Staples	Amer. sh.	1696	Oct. 20	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Endymion	7 c	Richardson	Brit. sh.	759	Nov. 12	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Ernest	4 k	Hervé	Fch. bge.	390	Oct. 13	Landstein & Co.	Haiphong	
Flansborg	4 k	Jacobson	Dan. bge.	365	Nov. 9	Vogel & Co.	London	
Floral Star	4 c	Dayison	Brit. 3m. so.	244	Oct. 12	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Florence Nightingale	4 c	McIntyre	Brit. bge.	404	Nov. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Glamorganshire	3 c	Angear	Brit. bge.	457	Sept. 21	Vogel & Co.	New York	Costan Dock
Hans	3 k	Le Mout	Ger. bge.	310	Sept. 11	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	Cleared
Hazel Holme	3 k	Millican	Brit. bge.	405	Oct. 20	Vogel & Co.		
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
Ingeburg	4 c	Hansen	Ger. bge.	386	Nov. 7	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Iphigenia	2 c	Green	Ger. bge.	464	Nov. 11	Wieler & Co.		
Jules Dufaire	4 k	Willigen	Brit. bge.	434	Aug. 20	Tan Keng Ho		
Kvik	4 c	Larsen	Norw. bge.	417	Nov. 8	Chinese		
Magellan	3 c	Sternberg	Ger. bge.	435	Oct. 30	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Miriam	3 c	Parker	Amer. bge.	598	Nov. 12	Vogel & Co.		
Oberon	3 c	Schmidt	Ger. bge.	379	Nov. 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Palma	4 c	Binge	Ger. bge.	299	Nov. 12	Melchers & Co.		
Paul Marie	4 k	Gaillard	Fch. bge.	324	Oct. 30	Carlowitz & Co.	Quinhon	
Queen of India	4 c	Cary	Brit. bge.	390	Oct. 31	Vogel & Co.	London	
Rapid	2 b	Steinburg	Slam. bge.	429	Nov. 2	Chinese		
Southern Cross	7 b	Gibbs	Amer. sh.	1129	Oct. 15	Captain		
Spartan	3 c	Vincent	Amer. sch.	81	Aug. 27	W. H. Ray		
Sumatra	3 k	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Tai Lee	2 k	Stehr	Ger. bge.	256	Oct. 2	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Tai Lee	2 k	Haffnan	Ger. bge.	342	Nov. 8	Siemssen & Co.		
Three Brothers	2 h	Khalcke	Brit. bge.	397	Nov. 14	E-Tye Hong		
Twilight	3 k	Watland	Amer. sh.	1303	Sept. 14	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Zephyr	2 c	Cornford	Brit. bge.	395	Nov. 14	Abdoolally Ebrahim		
WHEAMPOA								
Davina	Scott	Brit. bge.	425	Oct. 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London		
Ebenezer	Milne	Brit. bktine.	317	Nov. 11	Melchers & Co.	London		
Jessie McDonald	Stott	Brit. bktine.	275	Nov. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London		
Malvina	Kluge	Ger. bge.	480	Nov. 12	Wieler & Co.	Hamburg		
Mangerton	Thompson	Brit. bge.	330	Nov. 12	Carlowitz & Co.	Australian Ports		
Normanby	Green	Brit. str.	664	Nov. 13	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports		
CANTON								
China	Ackermann	Ger. str.	648	Nov. 13	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai		
Chinkiang	Orr	Brit. str.	799	Nov. 15	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Foxhound	7 h	British	gunboat	455	...	...	Oct. 12	Wm. H. G. Nowell
Li Tai	7 h	Annamese	man-of-war	2060	...	...	June 10	Yuen
Messene	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Pong-chou-hai	K. D.	Chinese	revenue cruiser	600	4	120	Nov. 8	O. H. Palmer
Shedrake	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Nov. 3	Lt.-Com. M. L. Bridges
Sun-ke	K. D.	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade
Vencedora	K. D.	Spanish	man-of-war	3087	20	...	Aug. 5	Francisco Alararo
Victor Emanuel	5 k	British	Commander's flag-ship	3087	20	...	...	Commodore Smith
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	835	2	250	Oct. 22	William M. Annesley

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Ichang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Powen	1890	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	.....	.....
Spark	140	.....	.....
Tung Tung	314	Degen	C. M. S. N. Co.
White Cloud	280	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Yotai	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Goddall
Chen-jui	60	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	.....
Chun-fung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
Pong-chou-hai	600	4	120	O. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-shi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sui-tung	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tsing-tung	180	6	60	Bessard
Tsing-po	100	8	40	Ching

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Nov. 7, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

*Amoy	British
*Ava	French
*Blangloe	British
*China	German
*Chefoo	British
*Chinkiang	British
*Chin-tung	Chinese
*Cruiser	British
*Cyphrenes	British
*Djemnah	French
*Fatchoy	British
*Gorm	Danish
*Grand Duc Constantin	for Wladivostok
*Hae-san	Chinese
*Hao-tung	Chinese
*Hankow	British

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Hideyoshi Maru	Japanese
H. C. Orsted	Danish
Swal-yuen	Chinese
Kashgar	British
Kiang-ching	Chinese
Kiang-plau	Chinese
Kiang-ping	Chinese
Kiang-tung	Chinese
Orissa	British
Paokong	British
Stentor	for London, &c.
Tahyow	Chinese
Taku	British
Tientsin	British
Tokio Maru	Japanese
Yuhu	British
Yung-ching	Chinese

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Bendultha	American barque
Amo	for London
Heichong	British barque

SAILING VESSELS.

Hermann	German barque
Joyce Phillips	British barque
Lord of the Isles	British barque
Oscar Vidal	British barque
Pelham	British brig
Satsuna	for New York
Serapis	British barque
Slam	Siamese barque
Starlight	Siamese brig
Willie	British schooner
Ashuelot	U. S. corvette
Cyclop	German gunboat
Kerguelen	French corvette
Lilly	H. M. gunboat
Lulse	German corvette
Maple	H. M. gunboat
Medeste	H. M. corvette
Monocacy	U. S. corvette
Palos	U. S. gunboat
Richmond	U. S. frigate
Wolf	German gunboat

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, November 15th, 1879.

At 1070 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	350	300	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, ,	225	200	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . . ,	200	170	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . . ,	150	140	湯肉
" Soup, . . . ,	90	80	牛肉耙
" Steak, . . . ,	150	140	牛腩
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270	鹹牛腩
" " corned, ,	300	270	牛頭
" Head, " "	750	700	牛心
" Heart, " "	130	120	牛肩
" Hump, Salt . catty	150	120	牛腰
" Feet, . . . each	60	45	牛尾
" Kidneys, " "	60	50	牛肝
" Tail, " "	100	90	牛肝
" Liver, . . . catty	80	70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45	牛仔頭
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	脚
Hams, American, . . lb.	300	270	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . . ,	200	180	金華火腿
" English . . . ,	320	300	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . ,	180	160	羊牌骨
" Leg, " "	180	160	羊腩
" Shoulder, " "	140	120	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . . catty	70	60	猪臟
" Feet, " "	100	90	猪脚
" Fry, . . . ,	110	100	猪雞
" Head, " "	90	80	猪頭
" Heart, . . . each	60	50	猪心
" Kidneys, . . . ,	100	90	猪腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	120	110	猪肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160	150	猪牌骨
" Corned, . . . ,	150	140	鹹猪肉
" Leg, " "	160	150	猪腿
" Fat or Lard, " "	110	100	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450	400	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys, " "	70	60	羊腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	140	130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . . . each	\$2.	\$1.25	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	110	生牛油
" Mutton, . . . ,	110	100	生牛油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120	牛核
Veal, . . . ,	140	130	牛仔肉
Poultry.		Price.	Chinese Names.
Capons, . . . catty	200	180	鐵雞
Doves, . . . each	100	90	班鳩
Ducks, . . . catty	110	100	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	90	雞蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	160	150	雞
Geese, . . . ,	120	110	鵝
Partridges, . . . each	300	275	鵲
Pheasants, Shanghai, . pair	\$1	900	上海山雞
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130	白鴿
Quail, . . . ,	90	80	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton . .	700	600	省城兔
Rice Birds, . . . doz.	300	250	禾雀
Snipe, . . . each	110	100	沙田
Teal, . . . ,	220	200	水鴨
Turkeys, Cock, . . catty	500	450	火雞
" Hen, " "	350	300	火雞
Woodcock, Shanghai, . each	500	450	上海活雉
Fish.		Price.	Chinese Names.
Bombay Ducks, . . per hundred	200	180	肚魚
Bream, . . . catty	80	70	鯽魚
Carp, . . . ,	100	90	鯽魚
Catfish, . . . ,	50	40	鯰魚
Codfish, Salt, . . . ,	160	—	鹹鱈魚
Crabs, . . . ,	110	60	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . . ,	100	90	墨魚
Dace, . . . ,	80	70	黃尾
Dog Fish, . . . ,	60	50	跌海
Kela, Congor . . . ,	60	50	淡水
" Fresh water " "	100	90	白鱈
" Silver " "	110	100	白鱈
" Yellow " "	100	90	黃鱈
File Fish, . . . ,	80	70	刺鮮
Fresh Fish, Large " "	160	120	大鮮魚
" Small " "	80	70	小鮮魚
Frogs, . . . ,	110	100	田雞
Garoupe, . . . ,	130	120	石斑
Gudgeon, . . . ,	110	100	白班魚
Gurnard, . . . ,	110	100	紅角
Haddock, . . . ,	100	80	黃花
Herrings, fresh " "	80	70	黃澤
King Crab, . . . each	140	—	蟹
Labrus, . . . catty	90	80	軟唇
Live Fish, . . . catty	120	110	生魚
Lobsters, . . . ,	120	110	龍蝦
Mullet, . . . ,	70	60	鱸魚
Oysters, Suzon, . . . ,	120	110	新安
Parrot Fish, . . . ,	100	90	新安
Perch, . . . ,	80	70	頭鱈
Pike, . . . ,	120	110	鱈魚
Plaice, . . . ,	80	70	花斑